

## SENATE.

MONDAY, April 16, 1917.

The Chaplain, Rev. Forrest J. Prettyman, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, in this place of greatest responsibility we voice again before Thee the prayers that have ascended from a thousand altars on the holy Sabbath day. We realize that this is the day of our national testing. Cheerfully we lay aside the ease and comfort of the blessed years that have gone by and assume our part and take our place in the ranks of those who struggle for the rights of humanity. We pray that out of the tragic events of our time there may come the finer and higher and purer qualities of character, that we may be fitted for the service that Thou dost require at our hands, and that we may be prepared for a speedy and glorious victory for the cause of right. We ask for Christ's sake. Amen.

The Secretary proceeded to read the Journal of the proceedings of Thursday last, when, on request of Mr. SMOOT and by unanimous consent, the further reading was dispensed with and the Journal was approved.

## THE COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIRS.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. The Committee on Military Affairs is considering one of the Army bills, and I ask the consent of the Senate that the committee may sit during the sessions of the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, leave is granted.

## IMPORTATION OF PRISON-MADE GOODS.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting supplementary reports from consular officers stationed at Plymouth, England, and Cardiff and Swansea, Wales, relative to the extent to which prisoners, paupers, or detained persons are utilized in the production and manufacture of the commerce of various countries, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Printing.

## PICATINNY ARSENAL, NEW JERSEY.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, requesting that the appropriation of \$7,500 made in the sundry civil act of July 1, 1916, for the purchase of land in connection with the Picatinny Arsenal, etc., be included in the sundry civil bill, 1918, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

## MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by J. C. South, its Chief Clerk, announced that the House had passed a bill (H. R. 2762) to authorize an issue of bonds to meet expenditures for the national security and defense, and to extend credit to foreign governments, and for other purposes, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message also announced that the House disagrees to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 11) making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, asks a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and had appointed Mr. FITZGERALD, Mr. SHERLEY, and Mr. GILLET managers at the conference on the part of the House.

The message further announced that the House disagrees to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 13) making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, and for other purposes, asks a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and had appointed Mr. DENT, Mr. FIELDS, Mr. QUIN, Mr. KAHN, and Mr. ANTHONY managers at the conference on the part of the House.

The message also announced that the House disagrees to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 14) making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, and for other purposes, asks a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and had appointed Mr. DENT, Mr. FIELDS, and Mr. KAHN managers at the conference on the part of the House.

## PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I have here certain resolutions passed at a patriotic meeting held in Assembly Hall, Salt Lake City, April 10, by Americans of Scandinavian birth and extraction and residents of the State of Utah. I ask that the resolutions, or declarations as they are headed, be printed in the RECORD without reading.

There being no objection, the resolutions were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

## Declarations.

Expressive of our sentiments and in harmony with the traditions and history of our race, we, as loyal Americans of Scandinavian birth or extraction, residents of the State of Utah, convened in mass meeting at the Assembly Hall in the city of Salt Lake, this 10th day of April, A. D. 1917, declare our firm loyalty and undivided allegiance to our adopted country, the United States of America; its flag, the Stars and Stripes; and to the President and Congress of these United States.

We love, revere, and appreciate the basic principles and guaranties of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness accorded us by the Constitution and reaffirm our belief in the divine doctrines of the Declaration of Independence that all men are created free and equal, and that the just powers of governments must be derived from the consent of the governed.

We indorse and approve the patriotic, humane, and Christian declarations of President Wilson in his message to Congress April 2, 1917, and the resolution adopted by the Senate and the House of Representatives confirming said message and declaring that a state of war exists, which has been forced upon us by the Imperial German Government by and through its numerous overt acts against the lives and property of American citizens in plain violation of international law and against the protests, peace, and dignity of the United States.

We have no enmity toward the German people but deplore and condemn the inhuman and tyrannical conduct of the Imperial militaristic German Government. We earnestly hope and pray that by the successful termination of this war it will be completely abolished and popular governments inaugurated throughout the civilized world.

Therefore in this crisis of our country we hereby solemnly adopt the following:

## Resolutions.

*Resolved*, That we, citizens of Utah of Scandinavian origin, hereby solemnly pledge our loyal support to the President of the United States and to the governor of the State of Utah in obedience to any and every demand and requirement made of us for prosecuting this war, enforcing and defending the rights of our fellow citizens at home and abroad, and for maintaining the honor and integrity of our glorious Nation against any and all its enemies;

*Resolved*, That we aid and encourage the enlistment of all able-bodied men required for the Army and Navy, especially in the militia of the State of Utah, and the naturalization of all alien Scandinavians within our borders;

*Resolved*, That we increase our racial habits of industry, frugality, and economy, and produce and conserve every resource and product within our control, holding the same subject to the orders of the President and the governor for use in the prosecution of this war to a successful end;

*Resolved further*, That copies of these declarations and resolutions be presented to the President of the United States, the governor of the State of Utah, and our Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States.

Mr. SMOOT. I present resolutions adopted at a mass meeting held at Salt Lake City, Utah. They are short, and I ask that they be printed in the RECORD without reading.

There being no objection, the resolutions were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

*Resolved*, That while we deplore the entrance of America into the world war, we declare our willingness to serve humanity in these trying hours in any honorable way that will hasten the dawn of peace and the alleviation of suffering; that we urge upon the President and Congress the safeguarding of the sacred liberties of the Nation from censorship and conscription, believing democracy depends on the right of free speech and voluntary patriotism; and we urge men everywhere to suppress suspicions and hatreds and to unite, regardless of race, creed, or party, in a new movement to realize the common consciousness of the common human oneness of all men, out of which alone will come world peace.

Mr. SHEPPARD presented petitions of sundry citizens of Luling, Quanah, Forney, San Antonio, Houston, Belton, and Teague, all in the State of Texas, praying for compulsory military service, which were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented a memorial of the Commercial Club of Stamford, Tex., remonstrating against compulsory military service, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented a petition of the Presbytery of Maumee, in convention at Defiance, Ohio, praying for national prohibition, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. KELLOGG presented a petition of the Business Men's League of Albert Lea, Minn., praying for an appropriation for the construction and maintenance of a system of national highways, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

Mr. WATSON. Mr. President, last Saturday night, in this city, the supreme board of directors of the Knights of Columbus met and passed resolutions of loyalty and patriotism. I am very glad to present the resolutions, which I ask may be read.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

The Secretary read as follows:

The supreme board of directors of the Knights of Columbus, at a called meeting held this 14th day of April, 1917, in the city of Washington, realizing that the crisis confronting our country calls for the active cooperation and patriotic zeal of every true citizen, hereby reaffirms the devotion of 400,000 members of this order in this country to our Republic and its laws and pledges their continued and unconditional support of the President and the Congress of this Nation in their determination to protect its honor and its ideals of humanity and right.

*Resolved further*, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the President and to the House of Representatives and to the Senate of the United States of America.



Mr. THOMPSON. I present petitions of the Clearing House Association of Lawrence, Kans.; the International Legal Fraternity of Phi Delta Phi, in province convention assembled at Kansas City, Mo.; and of sundry citizens of Hays, Kans., which I ask to have printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the petitions were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

LAWRENCE CLEARING HOUSE ASSOCIATION,  
Lawrence, Kans., April 9, 1917.

Hon. W. H. THOMPSON,  
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: The following resolution was this day unanimously adopted by the Lawrence Clearing House Association:

Resolution.

While we most deeply deplore war and regret beyond expression the conditions that forced our Government to declare a state of war in order to retain our self-respect, to maintain our honor, and protect the lives, liberty, and property of our citizens;

The associated banks of Lawrence hereby resolve that we will, as a unit, assist our Government and people in this struggle by all means in our power.

We will encourage our farmers and gardeners to increase production of foodstuffs; we will by advice and example urge our citizens to practice economy and to conserve supplies.

LAWRENCE CLEARING HOUSE ASSOCIATION,  
By W. F. MARCH, Secretary.

To Hon. WILLIAM THOMPSON:

In this grave international crisis, when the whole-souled loyalty and support of every American is demanded, the International Legal Fraternity of Phi Delta Phi, in province convention assembled at Kansas City, Mo., March 31, 1917, representing the States of Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Colorado, Nebraska, and South Dakota, pledges its support to the President and our Congress in upholding American rights against all violators thereof by whatsoever means they may deem necessary.

ELMER N. POWELL,  
President of Province VI.  
H. R. HANLEY,  
Secretary of Convention.  
K. W. PRINGLE,  
WM. Z. EAGLETON, Jr.,  
W. O. HAKE,  
Committee.

Action taken by a mass meeting of 2,400 persons of Hays and vicinity, assembled in Sheridan Coliseum by proclamation of the mayor of Hays, George Philip, Jr., patriotic day, Monday, April 9, 1917:

Resolutions adopted unanimously by a standing vote of everyone present.

Whereas the President of the United States has found it impossible for this Nation to remain neutral in the present great world struggle and at the same time be a leader of the democracy of the world, and has found it necessary to so state to the world with a profound sense of the solemn and even tragical character of the step and of the grave responsibilities which it involved; and

Whereas he did not hesitate in his obedience to what he deemed his constitutional duty and advised Congress to declare that the recent course of the Imperial German Government was in fact nothing less than a state of war against the people of the United States; and

Whereas the United States of America, in pursuance to this request of its President, has formally accepted the status of belligerent which was thus thrust upon it and is now taking those steps which Congress and the President deemed necessary to put the country into a more thorough state of defense; and

Whereas our President has stated very clearly that the people of the United States bear no ill will toward any people of the world, and that this war is not a quarrel with the German people, toward whom we have no feeling but one of sympathy and friendship, but against the imperialistic rulers of Germany, who in their disregard of international law in respect to the rights of neutral nations and acting on their own impulse without previous knowledge or approval of the people have provoked and waged this war; and

Whereas we have accepted the status of belligerent which the Congress and the President of the United States of America have thus declared: Be it therefore

Resolved, That the citizens of Hays and vicinity pledge their support to vindicate the principles of peace and of justice in the life of the world; and be it further

Resolved, That this mass meeting of the people of Hays and its vicinity, representing every walk of life, all nationalities, all parties, and all beliefs, unanimously pledge its unswerving loyalty to President Woodrow Wilson and the Congress of the United States, and without respect to blood or nationality stand before the world solidly as Americans; and be it further

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves collectively and singly to perform whatever service our State and Nation may call upon us to perform in this crisis; and be it further

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves collectively and singly to conserve the resources of our community and to eliminate waste wherever possible in public as well as in private life in order that the best interests of the entire United States may be thus served; and be it further

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves collectively and singly to do all within our power to increase the production of all food crops for man and beast in order to materially assist the Government in carrying out its plans; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to President Woodrow Wilson, Senator CHARLES CURTIS, Senator W. H. THOMPSON, Congressman J. R. CONNELLY, Gov. Arthur Capper, and be printed in the Ellis County News and the Hays Free Press.

(Prepared and signed by the committee appointed by the mayor of Hays, George Philip, Jr.)

P. CASPAR HARVEY, Chairman.  
REV. CHAS. F. WIEST,  
JOHN S. BIRD,  
REV. JULIUS BECKER, O. M. Cap.

Mr. McKELLAR. I present a telegram embodying resolutions adopted at a mass meeting in the city of Memphis, Tenn., held on Saturday. I ask that they be read.

There being no objection, the telegram was read, as follows:

MEMPHIS, TENN., April 15, 1917.

Senator K. D. McKELLAR,  
Washington, D. C.:

Whereas in the wisdom of Providence and under the guidance of the President and the Congress of these United States expressing the will of the people this Nation has entered into a mighty world war; and

Whereas this is a moment for the solemn consecration of every man, woman, and child in the Nation to the cause of liberty and humanity; and

Whereas every physical, mental, and natural resource of the Nation and the people thereof should, in order to assure victory and peace, be placed at the disposition and disposal of the constituted authorities of the Government: Therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the people of Memphis, in mass meeting assembled, do hereby pledge to the President and to the Congress of these United States our supreme loyalty and consecration to the national cause; and be it further

Resolved, That we do urge upon the Congress of these United States the necessity of upholding the hands of the President by adopting an immediate system of selective universal military service that will call to the colors all classes and conditions of men, conserving their efforts along the lines to which they are best suited; and be it further

Resolved, That copy of these resolutions be wired to the President, to the President of the Senate, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, to the Hon. K. D. McKELLAR, Senator, and to the Hon. HUBERT FISHER, Member of Congress. It being our united wish that the chairman of this mass meeting, the Hon. T. C. Ashcroft, mayor of Memphis, express through this medium our pledge of loyalty and undying patriotism.

Respectfully transmitted.

T. C. ASHCROFT, Mayor.  
EDWARD McCORMACK, Secretary.

Mr. McKELLAR. I present a number of telegrams and communications that I desire to have printed in the RECORD without reading.

There being no objection, the matter referred to was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

MEMPHIS, TENN., April 12, 1917.

Hon. K. D. McKELLAR,  
Washington, D. C.:

On the 2d instant you received a petition signed by myself and numerous other citizens opposing the establishment of compulsory universal military training and service, which will lead to the entrenchment of militarism in this country. I don't think that it is necessary for me to tell you what the true American thinks of conscription, especially since you have every means of knowing how much opposition is developing against this measure and the number of petitions you have received opposing militarism.

We must draw the conclusion that you are for the establishment of Prussian militarism in this country or you would have written declaring your stand; you are either for or against; there is no middle ground. The petition plainly states our views and sentiments and we don't want you to confuse the establishment of militarism, and Congress making provisions for the present state of war, to push the war to a successful issue. But for the President, the War College, and the National Defense League to foist conscription on the people is unthinkable in this Republic.

Yours, very truly,

H. B. TERRELL,  
33 Pantalac Avenue.

PROVISIONAL VOLUNTEER REGIMENT,  
Memphis, Tenn., April 12, 1917.

Senator K. D. McKELLAR,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR FRIEND: I hope you will support a bill to use volunteers for the following reasons:

First. The Government should accept the services of volunteer organizations which will be offered if given an opportunity to serve. There are probably about 500,000 or 600,000 men who have served in the Spanish War Volunteers or in the United States Regular Army. Of this number probably 200,000 to 300,000 would offer their services on the proper conditions. These volunteer regiments practically effect their organizations, which saves the Government large sums of money; and they can be put on a fighting basis much quicker than raw recruits, having already had years of service; and would only have to "brush up" a little and learn the revised regulations. The best of the old volunteer system should be taken and the worst discarded. They want to serve, for the war only, side by side with men they know and under officers they know to be qualified to lead them. Of this number there are thousands who are qualified as officers. Many of them have seen real service and are business men, and are really officers and leaders of men. The United States should avail itself of their services. Many of these men would not care to risk their lives under young boys as officers or under enlisted men from the Army who are made officers, but who are not leaders of men nor business men but for the most part are men who enlisted in the Army because they could earn \$30 to \$65 per month in the Army. These men are not home builders nor producers. Naturally, business men and wage earners will hesitate to risk their lives under such officers. But they will be ready to serve under men who are known to have capacity for leadership.

Second. Some of the enlisted men will make good officers—they should be used; but the large majority are not leaders or thinkers. Some of the volunteer officers will be failures, but the large majority are made officers because they are known to be leaders. Many of the West Point graduates are failures, but the large majority are good. There will be some mistakes made, but let's make as few as possible.

Third. The conscription plan is all right, but it should be put in effect after the volunteer shall have been accepted, and not let it appear to the world that Americans have to be conscripted. I submit it to any fair mind that a willing servant is better and more satisfactory than an unwilling one, and that a volunteer is far superior to a conscript.

Fourth. Col. Roosevelt has offered to lead an army in Europe, if necessary. He should be given the opportunity to do so for two good reasons: First. He is a great leader, in whom the men would have confidence and would carry the expedition through to a successful conclusion. And, secondly, he is a great statesman in whom the Nation has

faith, and could be used as a special envoy to transact important State business with the other nations, as well as to lead an army. Few men, if any, are so well qualified for the dual position.

Fifth. When the war is over we want a court of nations to settle all disputes and practically disband the armies of the nations.

Finally, use all the volunteers that offer; then use conscripts. And when the war is over and peace guaranteed, send them all home to build up the country and their homes.

Your friend,

EDW. MCGOWAN.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., March 30, 1917.

HON. K. D. MCKELLAR,  
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: I wish to express my most hearty approval of the universal military service bill which has been discussed in the United States for many months.

In Chattanooga, as doubtless in every other city in the country, there are hundreds of young men who spend most of their time loafing around pool rooms and street corners, etc., whom I think would be very largely benefited by the training that this service would give them.

I am also sure that the young men of the country generally would be much benefited by this kind of training.

In addition, I am also sure that the country needs the reserve that this training would give.

My son took a month's training at Fort Oglethorpe Camp last summer and it did him a world of good.

I hope that such a bill will be speedily passed by Congress at its special session.

Respectfully,

J. FRED FERGER.

SEWANE, TENN., March 29, 1917.

Senator K. D. MCKELLAR,  
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.:

The faculties of college of arts and of theological school of the University of the South, Sewanee, in joint session on March 28, 1917, passed the following resolutions, with instructions that they be transmitted by telegraph to President Wilson and to the Senators and Congressmen of the State of Tennessee:

"Resolved—

"First. That it is the judgment of this body that in view of present international condition we should have universal military service.

"Second. That in view of the situation now existing and the events which led up to it, and in the light of such data as are available to the public, it is the judgment of this body that Congress should declare for an aggressive form of war as soon as the administration considers that the internal situation makes this possible."

The first of these resolutions was passed by a unanimous vote, and the second by a unanimous vote, but with one member not voting.

WALTER HULLIHEN,  
Dean of the College.

HUMBOLDT, TENN., April 3, 1917.

Senator K. D. MCKELLAR,  
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.:

No aggressive war. No men to Europe. No universal military training without popular vote.

G. W. PENN.  
J. S. McCALLUM.  
J. H. HAMILTON.  
B. S. PENN.  
W. A. SENTER.  
J. H. MEERS.  
R. T. DEBERRY.

DELAWARE UNDERWRITERS OF THE  
WESTCHESTER FIRE INSURANCE CO., OF NEW YORK,  
Memphis, Tenn., April 9, 1917.

MY DEAR MC.: I did not have the pleasure of seeing you during your recent visit—not that I did not want to, but because I knew your time was taken up and fully occupied with matters of more importance to you than "gaping" with one of your fixed friends.

The war is on us, and I'm sorry it is a necessity. I have been in a war, and I know its horrors. But I am an American now, not a rebel. What I want particularly to mention to you for consideration is the age proposition. It seems they are fixing the first call from 19 to 25 years. From my observation in the four years I served I think this is a mistake. I think they should have more matured, physically, men at first—say, from 20 to 30 years. Younger men, not fully matured, do not stand the hardships so well, and I think more susceptible to sickness, and, in addition, more indifferent and reckless. I give you this to think over. It is well enough to take the younger men and train them for future use.

I am feeling very much worried over the outlook. While hoping every success for the allies and ourselves, I think I see untold misery ahead. With best wishes,

Your friend,

JAMES BEASLEY.

Mr. POMERENE. I present sundry telegrams and resolutions in the nature of petitions on the subject of national defense and our international relations. These resolutions were adopted by various mass meetings and societies, churches, and other organizations in Ohio. I ask that they be incorporated in the RECORD without reading.

There being no objection, the matter referred to was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

CLEVELAND, OHIO, April 13, 1917.

HON. ATLEE POMERENE,  
Washington, D. C.:

The engineering society and foremen of the National Carbon Co. unanimously indorse universal military training and urge that you use your best efforts for the passage of the Chamberlain universal military training bill or that which is being proposed by the General Staff. The country demands universal military training as being the only fair thing for all, and, furthermore, we should profit by the experience of England and the advice of Lloyd George. Confirmation, with signatures, following.

C. A. GILLINGHAM, President.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, April 13, 1917.

Senator ATLEE POMERENE,  
Washington, D. C.:

Four hundred citizens of Cleveland, gathered together at East Denison School, pledge their loyalty and devotion to our President, our country, and our flag. We rejoice that we are now to fight side by side with men of other nations, who for nearly three years have been defending the principles of liberty which our own fathers fought, bled, and died for, and we request our Senators and Representatives to support some plan of universal military service which will place the burden of war service on all citizens equally.

WILLIAM HILL,  
President East Denison Community Center.

MIDDLETOWN, OHIO, April 9, 1917.

HON. ATLEE POMERENE,  
Washington, D. C.:

Whereas the Loyal Order of Moose was formed to promote brotherly love, and as such is opposed to war for any other purpose than the advancement of civilization and of the ideals for which America has always stood; and

Whereas the interests of civilization and the safeguarding of the ideals of our country demand that the Government of the United States should declare that a state of war exists between the United States of America and the Imperial German Government: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by Buckeye Lodge, No. 501, Loyal Order of Moose, That the President, Congress, and Senate be hereby commended for their actions in this crisis and be assured of the unwavering loyalty and the unanimous support of each and every member of Buckeye Lodge, No. 501, Loyal Order of Moose.

FRANK A. WALBURG,  
Secretary.

VERMILION, OHIO, April 11, 1917.

Senator POMERENE,  
Washington, D. C.:

At a community meeting here to-night, with opera house filled to overflowing and more than 600 persons present, a unanimous vote asked you to back President Wilson and the Cabinet plans for aggressive war. A training company enlisted 100 men. Take the fighting stand and not half-heartedly.

S. H. R. WILLIAMS, Mayor.  
R. T. SELLERS,  
Superintendent of Schools.

PAINESVILLE, OHIO, April 11, 1917.

HON. ATLEE POMERENE,  
Senate Chamber, Washington, D. C.:

The following resolution was adopted at a patriotic meeting of Lake County citizens held at Painesville last evening:

"Be it resolved, That we express our thanks to our Senator for his loyal support of our President in time of war; and be it further  
"Resolved, That it is the sense of the citizens of Lake County that the present is no time to stand upon differences of opinion as to methods, and that our Senator be respectfully requested to support such legislation for our national offense and defense as may be desired by our President."

A. G. REYNOLDS, Chairman.

Know all men by these presents—

That, as a result of the present crisis in the affairs of our Nation, we, the undersigned employees of the American Rolling Mill Co., do hereby pledge our unqualified support to such patriotic measures as our President may find necessary for the maintenance of American honor and the defense of American rights; and

Whereas this crisis which confronts our Nation emphasizes the need of an adequate defensive army of trained and equipped men; and  
Whereas no military system is complete that does not have as its foundation the element of man training: Therefore be it

Resolved by the undersigned, That we approve the principles of universal military training as fair and democratic, because, in our opinion, it will give the Nation an adequate defensive army of citizens who will have surrendered none of their rights as citizens because of membership in this reserve army, and because we believe that such a trained citizenship will be the surest guaranty of lasting and honorable peace; and be it further

Resolved, That we hereby petition the Representatives in Congress and the Senators from Ohio that they use every proper means to secure the passage of legislation which will embody the principles of military training, universally applied.

Resolved further, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to His Excellency the President of the United States, to Hon. WARREN G. HARDING, and Hon. ATLEE POMERENE, Senators from Ohio, and to Hon. WARREN GARD, Representative in Congress from this district.

Witness our signatures at Middletown, Ohio, this 20th day of March, A. D. 1917.

A. K. Lewis, Jos. P. Flanagan, Frank E. Morris, Hugh W. Wright, W. A. Harrison, H. E. Van Ausdall, P. S. Palmer, Ned Cleveland, T. J. Hamilton, J. L. Mitchell, J. O. Hamilton, A. C. Braun, Harold Davies, Francis Ernst, Howard P. Steinbrecher, Louis F. Steckrath, Ralph Siebert, Frank A. Brown, W. H. Edgecombe, Alf. D. Brown, Chas. E. Brokaw, B. P. Miller, T. E. Deatherage, C. E. Kemp, Thos. J. Kelly, Philip Young, Frank Wilbur, Hugh Farrell, C. J. Crink, John Bush, J. G. Kemp, Walter Winston, David Rindchee, J. M. Adams, D. Dennis, John Ross Murray, W. A. Gibson, Luther McCracken, Ralph Ayers.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,  
Zanesville, Ohio, April 14, 1917.

HON. ATLEE POMERENE,  
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SIR: At a meeting of the board of directors of the Zanesville Chamber of Commerce March 12, 1917, the following resolution was unanimously adopted, and I was instructed to notify you of the action taken:



"Resolved, That the board of directors of the Zanesville Chamber of Commerce, believing that the general business conditions of the country will be benefited by an increase in revenue to the railroads, we recommend that the Interstate Commerce Commission give prompt and favorable consideration to the application of the railroads for an increase of 15 per cent in freight rates, and that the secretary of the chamber inform the Interstate Commerce Commission of action taken."

Yours, very respectfully,

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,  
FRED GEIGER, Jr., Secretary.

Know all men by these presents—

That as a result of the present crisis in the affairs of our Nation we, the undersigned, employees of the American Rolling Mill Co., do hereby pledge our unqualified support to such patriotic measures as our President may find necessary for the maintenance of American honor and the defense of American rights; and

Whereas this crisis which confronts our Nation emphasizes the need of an adequate defensive army of trained and equipped men; and Whereas no military system is complete that does not have as its foundation the element of man training: Therefore be it

Resolved by the undersigned, That we approve the principles of universal military training as fair and democratic, because, in our opinion, it will give the Nation an adequate defensive army of citizens who will have surrendered none of their rights as citizens because of membership in this reserve army, and because we believe that such a trained citizenship will be the surest guaranty of lasting and honorable peace. And be it further

Resolved, That we hereby petition the Representatives in Congress and the Senators from Ohio that they use every proper means to secure the passage of legislation which will embody the principles of military training universally applied.

Resolved further, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to His Excellency the President of the United States, to Hon. WARREN G. HARDING and Hon. ATLEE POMERENE, Senators from Ohio, and to Hon. WARREN GARD, Representative in Congress from this district.

Witness our signatures at Middletown, Ohio, this 20th day of March, A. D. 1917.

S. N. Holstein, E. C. Meehan, C. R. Patton, Lee W. Gillespie, Curtis Martin, Harry Lang, J. I. Matthews, D. Demory, C. W. Martin, L. M. Schlichter, C. G. Stanfill, J. F. Egan, John McCabe, B. F. Weau, H. Anderson, Earl Kilgour, Edw. Haller, S. R. Holstein, Ogle Nelson, J. Mersa Beard, Thomas Corrigan, H. T. Voglesang, F. C. Lloyd, J. Hall, Wm. Wikoff, Paul Druley, Russell Cunningham, Earnest Darnold, Taylor Weaver, Michael Meehan, V. O. Wilson, Robert Fuller, Ambrose Rowe, A. C. Bradley, Ed L. Gonia, Harry Suthonn, Homer Hodson, Arthur M. Boxwell, Frank C. Conway, Clarence Martin, Arthur Conley, W. H. Shaw, Ward Tucker, Leo Markham, — Curtis Avenue; Thomas Bailey, Jr., 715 Yankee Road; Eph. Dimmach, 910 Logan Avenue; H. L. Beard, 21 Bundy Apartments, Fourth Street; Joseph Heffner, 304 East Fourth Street; O. H. Kinney, 507 Charles Street; Geo. F. Veitch, 115 West Fifth Street; W. C. Hayes, 602 Van Avenue; Chas. O. Connor, 424 Reynold Street; William C. Lockard, 1116 Yankee Road; John McChesney, 1005 Yankee Road; John Foltz, 711 Fairmount Avenue; Frank Blaine, 1003 Woodland Avenue; F. W. Kennedy, 118 McKinley Avenue; Frank Brill, 933 Logan Avenue; Harvey Lyons, 204 Eighth Street; John Siebert, 1010 Moore Street; Harry Mohl, 105 North Gimes Street; F. S. Barlow, 1031 Superior Avenue; J. T. Stiles, 241 North Clark Street; Wm. Specht, 912 Woodlawn Avenue; Leslie Allison, 904 Wykoff Avenue; B. D. Wells, 1314 Grand Avenue; Donald W. Brown, 804 Philida Street; Jas. Hogan, 536 South Young Street; James R. Byrnes, 103 West First Street; Wm. Stingham, 821 Stanley Avenue; Frank H. Fanning, 800 Queen Street; Jack Elrick, 1101 Yankee Road; Ernest Alexander, 638 Garfield Avenue; John Blankenship, 1220 Grand Avenue; Berton Alinger, 823 Stanley Avenue; C. A. Velker, 609 Tytus Avenue; Frank Walter, 915 Grand Avenue; Albert Sommers, 351 East Third Street; J. E. Blair, 818 Stanley Avenue; Howard W. Bradley, Middletown, Ohio; N. O. Selby, Middletown, Ohio; Grover Selby, 608 Woodlawn Avenue; Albert A. Meahl, 809 George Street; Geo. Greene, 445 Woodlawn Avenue; Thos. Hincks, 809 Queen Street; Joe Neu, 310 Clinton Street; Geo. Hincks, 809 Queen Street; Lee Milley, 608 Baltimore Street; Chas. J. Brehany, 606 Garfield Avenue; F. C. Strunk, 1207 Yankee Road; C. W. Greer, 125 Hughes Street; Herbert Fanning, 612 Yankee Road; J. B. Hovey, 822 Stanley Avenue; E. E. Halderman, 103, East First Street.

BOARD OF EDUCATION,  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,  
Cleveland, April 12, 1917.

HON. ATLEE POMERENE,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: Five hundred citizens of Cleveland assembled in Orchard School, April 9, 1917, approve unreservedly the recommendations in the President's message to Congress April 2 and each pledges to the utmost their person and property as the country may call for the same to maintain the principles of liberty and justice and individual freedom, which we possess to-day only because our fathers made the sacrifices now demanded of us; and we have instructed the chairman of this meeting to forward a copy of this message to our Senators and Representatives.

Respectfully submitted.

F. G. HOGAN, Director of Schools.

Resolution adopted by Portsmouth Lodge, No. 154, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, April 11, 1917.

Whereas the Congress of the United States has enacted and the President has approved a joint resolution declaring that a state of war exists between the Imperial German Government and the Government and people of the United States, and making provision to prosecute the same: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of Portsmouth Lodge, No. 154, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, hereby renew their allegiance to the President of the United States and all those in authority, pledge to the country their unqualified support of such measures as it may be necessary to enact in order to prosecute the war to a successful termination, and declare their intention to bear, without complaint, such burdens of the war as may come to them, to the end that there may be established throughout the world equal opportunity for all and a lasting peace with honor among all the peoples of the earth.

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be forwarded to the President of the United States, the Senators from Ohio, and the Representative in Congress from this congressional district.

THOS. K. BRUSHART,

Exalted Ruler.

Attest:  
[SEAL.]

CLARENCE E. NODLER, Secretary.

#### Resolutions.

Whereas the Imperial German Government in the prosecution of the present conflict has waged a submarine warfare that has held as naught all restraints placed upon naval warfare by the well-settled principles of international law, sinking merchant vessels and passenger ships of all nations, belligerent and neutral, without warning and without concern for the fate of those aboard, and in spite of the oft-repeated friendly protests and solemn warnings of the United States Government has not only refused to desist from its unlawful course, but, throwing aside every restraint, has, in flagrant and defiant violation of all law and the rights of humanity, waged a ruthless war (on the high seas) against all nations; and

Whereas it has destroyed the property and taken the lives of our citizens whose legitimate business pursuits took them upon the high seas; and

Whereas the German Government has, through its accredited representatives to our Government and its secret agents, fomented strikes, created industrial unrest, destroyed property, attempted to interfere with our domestic affairs, and while holding diplomatic relations with our Government has plotted against it and endeavored to involve it in a war with Japan and Mexico; and

Whereas the conduct of the German Government for the two years past has been such that our national honor has been assailed and our citizens outraged: Now, therefore

We, the members of the chamber of commerce, representing the citizenship of Mount Vernon and Knox County, Ohio, do, this 4th day of April, 1917.

Resolved—  
First. That the acts herein complained of are a menace not only to our free institutions of government, but to all mankind; and, realizing that our Government was, in the providence of God, called into being and took its separate station among the nations of the earth as the greatest exponent of the doctrine of human rights and human liberty, we now call upon the President and Congress to recognize the state of war that has been thrust upon us, a peace-loving people, by the Imperial German Government, and declare war upon it and bend every energy toward marshaling the resources of this Nation, industrial, financial, military, and naval, and prosecute the war to a successful conclusion, thereby securing the preservation of our liberties, the safeguarding of the rights of humanity, and the promotion of international justice. To this end and in this cause we pledge ourselves without reservation.

Second. That we commend the President of the United States for his untiring efforts to avoid the present crises; that we endorse his masterful message to Congress on April 2, 1917, and that we call upon all citizens to unitedly stand behind him and the administration in all measures that may be necessary for the defense and protection on land and sea of the rights and sovereignty of the United States, the rights of humanity, and the safeguarding of free institutions of government.

MEMBERS OF CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,  
Mount Vernon, Ohio.

BOARD OF EDUCATION,  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,  
Cleveland, April 12, 1917.

HON. ATLEE POMERENE,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: Four hundred citizens of Cleveland, assembled in Mound School April 10, 1917, approve unreservedly the recommendations in the President's message to Congress April 2, and each pledges to the utmost their person and property as the country may call for the same, to maintain the principles of liberty and justice and individual freedom which we possess to-day only because our fathers made the sacrifices now demanded of us; and we have instructed the chairman of this meeting to forward a copy of this message to our Senators and Representatives.

Respectfully submitted.

F. G. HOGAN,  
Director of Schools.

BOARD OF EDUCATION,  
Cleveland, April 11, 1917.

To the Hon. ATLEE POMERENE:

Last night I had the honor to preside at a meeting at which the following self-explanatory resolution was unanimously adopted, and I was instructed to transmit it to the President of the United States, to the Senators from Ohio, and to the Representatives of districts including parts of the city of Cleveland:

"Resolved, That we, 400 citizens of the United States, assembled at Hazeldell School, Cleveland, reiterate our heartfelt allegiance to the United States, and declare our full adherence to the program which the President has indicated for the prosecution of this war, including the adoption of some form of comprehensive and uniform military service, so adjusted that the duties and privileges of citizenship may be shared alike by us all."

Respectfully submitted.

EDWARD BUSHNELL.

#### Resolution.

Whereas the Congress of the United States has declared war upon the Imperial German Government: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Council of the City of Zanesville, State of Ohio, That we do hereby concur in and approve all of the statements contained in



the message of our President to the Congress; that we hereby approve of the passage by our Congress of the resolution declaring that a state of war exists with the Imperial German Government.

*Resolved, further,* That the city of Zanesville stands ready to do its full share in preparation for the impending struggle. When the call comes to purchase the war bonds of the Government this city will not deny the call; when there is issued the call to arms, that call will be hearkened to by the flower of our citizenship. In all things necessary to the successful prosecution of the war we do highly resolve to pledge, and do hereby pledge, our unswerving loyalty and fidelity.

*Resolved, further,* That it is our earnest prayer and fervent hope that in the conflict of arms this Government, under the guidance of God, shall prevail; that a righteous victory may be nobly won; and, finally, that out of this great struggle a substantial and permanent peace may be secured to all the peoples of the earth.

Passed April 9, 1917.

E. M. BROWN,  
*President pro tempore of Council.*  
F. H. BUEHLER,  
*Clerk of Council.*  
W. H. WEBSTER,  
*Mayor of Zanesville, Ohio.*

Resolutions adopted by a patriotic mass meeting of citizens of North Olmsted, Ohio, April 11, 1917.

We, the citizens of North Olmsted, Ohio, in mass meeting assembled to consider our patriotic duty in the crisis time in which the Nation finds itself, hereby adopt the following resolutions:

"Whereas the German Government, by its inhuman and illegal policies and practices on land and sea, has proclaimed itself an outlaw among nations; and by waging relentless and ruthless submarine warfare against neutral as well as belligerent nations, has wantonly taken many American lives, along with American property, which it has destroyed; and by this means, and by the operation of a secret spy system conducted (according to President Wilson) by accredited German officials in this Nation, it has been waging persistent and continuous warfare against this Nation: Therefore be it

*Resolved,* That we heartily indorse the decision of our President and the Congress of the United States, that the day has come when neutrality on the part of our Nation is no longer possible, nor under the circumstances desirable; but faithfulness to our historic principles as a free people requires us to put right and justice before peace, and to hold liberty and the rights of humanity beyond all price, to be maintained even by the terrible instrument of war; and be it further

*Resolved,* That we pledge the President of the United States our united and unqualified support in this crisis which has been thrust upon the Nation, in spite of his supreme tact, moderation, and patience. We assure him of our confidence in his high-minded leadership, and earnestly admonish our Representative and Senators in Congress to accord to him the undivided support which he so sorely needs, and which must be given him if the Nation is not to play a dishonorable part in the struggle into which we are now entering. We hereby pledge ourselves to every possible support, with full recognition of the sacrifice that may be required of us, personally, in the giving of service, of life, and of resources; and be it further

*Resolved,* That neither the spirit and intent of these resolutions, nor the war to be waged by our Government against the German Government, implies the slightest unfriendliness toward the people of Germany, much less toward our friends and fellow citizens of German birth or descent. We earnestly pray them to join with our Nation in ridding the race of the monster that has plunged the world into a sea of blood, that never again may human liberty be threatened as it is to-day."

We solemnly take this action in the sight of God, believing that only thus can we protect those ideals which he has implanted within us, and which we hold as dearer than life.

W. H. RILEY, *Chairman.*

Resolutions adopted by Scio Lodge of Independent Order of Odd Fellows at their regular meeting, April 7, 1917, at Scio, Ohio.

*Be it resolved by Scio Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, No. 596,* That we heartily concur with the Congress of the United States of America in declaring that a state of war exists between our country and Germany; that we reconsecrate ourselves to our common country, and pledge our support and loyalty to every effort that may be made to insure the successful issue of our arms, and to secure for us a lasting, honorable peace, and that we mail copies hereof to the Hon. ATLEE POMERENE, Hon. WARREN G. HARDING, and the Hon. DAVID A. HOLLINGSWORTH, at Washington, D. C., showing our appreciation for their votes.

WILLIAM C. MILLS, *Noble Grand.*  
WILLIAM H. MINEHEART, *Secretary.*

The following resolutions were adopted at a joint meeting of the central and executive committees of Butler County:

#### Resolutions.

We, the joint Democratic central and executive committees of Butler County,

#### Declare and resolve—

First. We uphold and approve the action by President Wilson and Congress and the entire power of our Nation in upholding the dignity and integrity of the United States as a sovereign power whose paramount obligation is to protect American rights and the rights of humanity, and to promote international justice, liberty, and democracy; therefore we pledge ourselves and our party to support the President of the United States and the national administration in whatever steps may be necessary to these ends.

Second. We heartily indorse and approve of the ringing declaration of American rights uttered by our President to Congress on the 2d day of April, 1917. That we intend, with all the resources at our command, to stand firmly behind and support the President and Congress, our soldiers, and our sailors in all that they may do to uphold in every part of the world the flag of freedom and the full right of all Americans on land or on sea.

Third. We especially indorse the noble statement of the principles and purposes of our Nation by our President when he said:

"We have no quarrel with the German people. We have no feeling toward them but one of sympathy and friendship. It was not upon their impulse that their Government acted in entering this war. It was not with their previous knowledge or approval."

The people will thank him for this expression of friendship which the good citizen feels for his brother American of German ancestry.

Fourth. We cordially indorse and approve the course in Congress of Representative WARREN GARD, of the third Ohio district, and Senator ATLEE POMERENE, United States Senator from Ohio, for their militant Americanism in backing up by voice and vote the cause of our President.

Fifth. We declare ourselves in favor of universal military service as the only just, democratic, and efficient means of national defense.

Sixth. That immediate steps should be taken to mobilize the industrial, financial, military, and naval resources and the man power of the Nation effectively to defend upon both sea and land the rights and sovereignty of the United States, the rights of humanity, and the principles of free and democratic government. And this be our motto:

"In God is our trust."

And the Star-Spangled Banner in triumph shall wave  
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

EDW. C. SOHNEN, *Chairman.*  
WM. F. MASON, *Secretary.*

Resolution passed by the membership of Cincinnati Club in session on the eve of Friday, April 6, 1917.

Whereas our Government has on this day made formal acknowledgment to the peoples of the world that a state of war exists between the United States of America and the Imperial German Government: Therefore be it

*Resolved by the members of Cincinnati Club,* That they will in whatsoever manner possible conduct themselves as loyal, patriotic Americans, bear themselves in such attitude as will befit the principles and traditions of our parent body, the Junior Order of United American Mechanics; and be it further

*Resolved,* That we pledge our lives and fortunes in solemn support of our President, consecrating ourselves to hold honored before the world our flag. May its folds ever grace, unsullied, this free land of our birth.

L. J. MUELLER, *President.*

Attest:

R. H. B. WHITEFOOT, *Secretary.*

BOARD OF EDUCATION,  
Cleveland, April 13, 1917.

HON. ATLEE POMERENE,  
*United States Senate, Washington, D. C.*

SIR: On last night and night before last I had the honor to preside at the meetings mentioned in the following explanatory resolutions. In each case the resolution was unanimously adopted, and I was instructed to transmit it to the President of the United States, to the Senators from Ohio, and to the Representatives of districts including parts of the city of Cleveland:

*Resolved,* That we, 425 citizens of the United States, assembled at Warren School, Cleveland, reiterate our heartfelt allegiance to the United States, and declare our full adherence to the program which the President has indicated for the prosecution of this war, including the adoption of some form of comprehensive and uniform military service, so adjusted that the duties and privileges of citizenship may be shared alike by us all."

*Resolved,* That we, 500 citizens of the United States, assembled at Addison School, Cleveland, reiterate our heartfelt allegiance to the United States, and declare our full adherence to the program which the President has indicated for the prosecution of this war, including the adoption of some form of comprehensive and uniform military service, so adjusted that the duties and privileges of citizenship may be shared alike by us all."

Respectfully submitted.

EDWARD BUSHNELL.

The position of the Christian Church of Cincinnati and vicinity with regard to the present national crisis.

Whereas the President of the United States has, "with a profound sense of the solemn and even tragical character of the step" he was taking, declared a state of war to exist between Germany and the United States, and

Whereas there is much confusion in the minds of many as to the Christian ethics of war and the relation of the Christian Church thereto the Federation of Churches of Cincinnati and vicinity desires to give expression to what it believes is the mind of the spirit within its members in relation to the great crisis confronting the Nation.

We must remind ourselves that there are inevitable differences of conviction and judgment among equally good and patriotic men, and it is not to be expected that there will be unanimity of feeling as to the righteousness of this war. We have no desire to defend one or to deplore another set of honest convictions. We are chiefly concerned that we shall maintain the Christian spirit of love and brotherliness in the presence of differences of judgment and of interpretation of the mind of Christ, our common Lord. As Christians we can not but lament the necessity for war. As a method of determining the course of history, it carries us back to the days before civilization dawned, to the method of the jungle; in its appeal to physical force rather than to moral suasion, enlightened reason and spiritual idealism it is subversive of the fundamental principles of the Christian religion. Christianity seeks to win men by love; its ends are constructive and not destructive; its method is self-sacrifice. Even in the time of war, and however strongly convinced of the inevitableness of the present situation, the Christian Church will continue to bear witness to its high hope of the coming of a day of the Lord when men shall learn and resort to war no more.

But we are in the dilemma of the great prophet statesman of Israel who first uttered the clear hope of a day of universal peace, who in his messages to his people alternated visions of the ideal with the fearful realities which surrounded him in his nation's life. The Christian ideal can be realized only by slow progress, and to admit that we have not yet progressed to the realization of the ideal is not to be disloyal to it or to deny its desirability. The sad fact confronting us is that



our Lord Christ has not yet come in triumph into the political kingdom of this world. Wrong and injustice and oppression must still be dealt with in individuals and in nations. The State must punish its individual criminals. We would that there were no criminals. And if we admit that fact, must we not allow a nation to resist by physical force a criminal Government, which attempts to inflict violence and injustice upon it? We would that there were no criminal nation. And so the time unhappily has not yet come when physical force, even from the practical Christian viewpoint, can be replaced wholly by the moral and spiritual appeal.

We may take courage in that the Christian ideal is so far realized that a war of offense is unqualifiedly condemned. And while perhaps no war is to be justified from the standpoint of the absolute Christian ideal, one can not read with an informed and unbiased mind President Wilson's message to Congress without feeling satisfied beyond the shadow of a doubt that from the standpoint of a Christian morality relative to the stage of our present human development this Nation's course with reference to the German Government is completely justified. As Christians, therefore, with the vision of peace in a world at war under the burden of the provocations of the Nation, and with a realization of the necessity to defend our liberties and to resist intolerable crimes against God and man, we can not, we dare not condemn this war, much as we love peace and pray for its universal reign. Indeed, if we catch the spirit of the splendid idealism of the President's message, and feel anything of his sincerity in his interpretation of the high spirit and the unselfish purpose of the Nation in meeting with the challenge of the German Government without rancor and without vengeance, we feel assured not only that our cause is just, but that it is Christian in aim and motive. Without hypocrisy or self-delusion, we may in an exalted Christian spirit of sacrifice accept the burden the Nation lays upon us in the defense of honor and freedom, and in the promotion of the principles of democracy and of permanent peace throughout the world.

We would therefore urge upon the members of our churches every possible cooperation with the Government, in promoting the efficiency of its war measures, in lending aid to soldiers and sailors through the work of the Red Cross Society, in promoting economic welfare by the cultivation of vegetable gardens, and in whatever other way appeal may be made or opportunity offered. We recommend that rooms in church buildings and parish houses be placed at the disposal of communities and groups of people who may desire to meet together for united effort of whatever kind. And above all, we urge that all our work and plans be consecrated by a spirit of deep seriousness and with the sense of grave responsibility as to all that is involved in the war, and that to this end special meetings for prayer, as well as for work, be held, so that we may be saved from bitterness, hatred, and the spirit of revenge and from everything unworthy of the high motives and aims to which the war is undertaken, and that we may unite our petitions to Almighty God "that, overruling the counsel of men, setting straight the things they can not govern or alter, taking pity on the nations now in the throes of conflict, in His mercy and goodness, showing a way where man can see none, He may vouchsafe His children healing peace again and restore once more that concord among men and nations without which there can be neither happiness nor true friendship, nor any wholesome fruit of toll or thought in the world, praying also to this end that He forgive us our sins, our ignorance of His holy will, our willfulness and many errors and lead us in paths of obedience to places of vision and to thoughts and counsels that purge and make wise.

FREDERICK L. FLINCHBAUGH,  
JOHN F. HERGET,  
FREDERICK L. FAGLEY.

Unanimously adopted by the executive committee of the Federation of Churches, April 4, 1917.

THE TWENTIETH WARD WILSON CLUB,  
Cleveland, April 13, 1917.

HON. ATLEE POMERENE,  
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: I beg to inclose herewith a copy of a resolution adopted unanimously at a meeting of the Twentieth Ward Wilson Club last evening.

Respectfully, yours,

KEITH LAWRENCE.

#### Resolution.

Be it resolved by the Twentieth Ward Wilson Club in meeting assembled, on April 12, 1917, at Cleveland, That the members have and hereby express their explicit confidence in the President of the United States and approve unqualifiedly and indorse his every word and action in this great crisis of a Nation united and unafraid; and be it further

Resolved, That the members feel that it is fortunate there is in the Cabinet a Secretary of War who is so fitted by experience and ability for the task of training and equipping the Nation's manhood and developing its resources that it is rendered certain that right and justice will prevail and that democratic institutions will succeed autocracies throughout all the world; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to transmit a copy of this resolution to the President of the United States, the Secretary of War, the Senators from Ohio, and the Congressmen from Cleveland.

Resolutions adopted at mass meeting of citizens April 9, 1917.

Whereas the President and the Congress of the United States of America, after mature deliberation, have declared a state of war in defense of the institutions of our country; and

Whereas the President of the United States and the representatives of the people in Congress assembled have from time to time exercised caution and forbearance and, we firmly believe, have done their utmost to avoid a conflict of arms, and heretofore served notice to the world that we stood ready to proffer our resources toward the establishment of peace; and

Whereas the welfare and security of our very institutions of Government, of industry, and commerce and the future security of our cherished land of liberty is threatened by the violation of the laws of nations and of the humane considerations which are of the vital and fundamental bulwarks of our national life and principle, bringing upon us the serious condition of choice between national dishonor and decay or the defense of this home of this people, by the people, and for the people: Therefore the citizens of Mansfield and the surrounding community, in mass meeting assembled, "with malice toward none and charity for all, but with firmness in the right," do hereby

#### Resolved—

First. That as loyal Americans we indorse the action of our President and the Congress in severing relations with the Imperial Government of Germany and in declaring a state of war in defense of and to uphold the rights of our common country.

Second. That we pledge our hearty support to the President, the Congress, and all those in authority in the affairs of our Government in every act to protect the safety of our Nation and to further the cause of freedom and democracy throughout the world.

Third. That we believe the time is opportune when law shall require all citizens to serve alike to the call of country, and therefore urge that Congress immediately enact into statute the proposed measure providing for universal training and service to the country, and believe this to be the most just and efficient democratic method of national defense.

Fourth. That we urge Congress without undue delay to equip our existing troops and all troops to be raised with most modern appliances, to the end that our soldiers and sailors may have the means to render the service they may be called upon to do and shall be in preparedness to keep true the traditions of the American soldier, second to none in the world.

Fifth. That a committee, of which the presiding officer of this meeting shall be a member, be appointed by the chair to place these resolutions before the President of the United States and the proper committees of Congress and to urge the adoption of the policies declared therein.

EDWIN G. SLOUGH, Chairman,  
G. W. PFEIFER, Secretary.

Adopted at Mansfield, Ohio, April 9, 1917.

BRYAN, OHIO, April 10, 1917.

HON. ATLEE POMERENE,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: I herewith inclose you two resolutions adopted at a mass meeting of the citizens of Bryan and county held at the opera house last night. These may be of value to you in arriving at a consensus of opinion of your State. Men and money must be provided, and war talk that does not arrive at anything definite probably is not much aid to you.

Very truly,

R. L. STARR.

Resolved, That we recommend to the President and to Congress the passage and approval of a law that will provide for the payment of all of the expenses of the preparation and prosecution of the war with Germany by an income tax graduated from small to large incomes in increasing proportions.

We affirm that as men shall be compelled to give their lives and subject their bodies to death and suffering in order that the rights of commerce and travel on the high seas shall be free and in order that the rights of America shall be maintained, therefore it is fit and proper that men should be compelled to give their money for the vindication of these rights and privileges.

We are opposed to a Government sale of bonds to provide money for carrying on this war, and thus make of it an investment for money.

Resolved, That we recommend to the President and to Congress the passage and approval of a compulsory military-service law, making no exemptions or exceptions in favor of marriage or religion. We affirm the principle that the rights and benefits of citizenship carry with it the duties and obligations of defense. Therefore let no man hide behind the skirts of his wife or the prejudices of his religion and thus escape military service.

MR. WALSH. I send to the desk a copy of resolutions adopted at a mass meetings at Butte, Mont., presided over by a former Member of this body, Hon. Lee Mantle. I ask that the resolutions be read.

There being no objection, the resolutions were read, as follows:

Resolutions adopted at a mass meeting of the citizens of Butte, Mont., April 7, 1917.

Whereas the Imperial German Government has by its inhuman action and in open defiance of the laws of humanity as well as the law of nations brought about a condition as intolerable to this Nation as any that has preceded a previous war; and

Whereas the Government of the United States in keeping with the spirit of our fathers did patiently seek by all honorable means to avoid conflict with the Empire of Germany; and

Whereas the said German Nation did wage war upon the United States of America by sinking our vessels and murdering our citizens; and

Whereas Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, did ask that the Congress of the United States recognize that a state of war existed between our beloved Nation and the Imperial German Government; and

Whereas the patriotic Congress of the United States did respond by declaring that a state of war existed, as aforesaid, and did give unto the wise and patriotic President of the United States full power and authority to call upon the armed forces of the United States to the end that the said war be brought to a successful conclusion: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the citizens of Silver Bow County, State of Montana, in mass meeting assembled do hereby commend the actions of our President and of our Congress in recognizing that a state of war existed between this free Nation and the Imperial German Government; and be it further

Resolved, That we, and each of us, do hereby pledge our individual and collective support to the President of the United States in assisting him to uphold the honor and the dignity of the United States of America in its battle for humanity against a barbaric and unprecedented campaign of butchery that has been and is being waged by the war-mad lord of Hohenzollern; and be it further

Resolved, That we pledge our lives and our world possessions to our Nation to the end that mankind be served for permanent betterment.

LEE MANTLE, Chairman.

MR. MYERS. I present a patriotic resolution adopted at a mass meeting of citizens of Red Lodge, Mont., which has my hearty approval. I ask that it be printed in the RECORD with the names of the signers.



There being no objection, the resolution was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Resolutions by the citizens of Red Lodge at a mass meeting called by the mayor, held on April 6, 1917.

Whereas the Congress of the United States has formally declared that a state of war exists between this country and Germany, thereby officially noticing a condition that has existed in effect for the last two months; and

Whereas the Imperial German Government has openly waged war against our people and our Government by many acts of depredation and lawlessness, and by her unscrupulous conduct has sought not only to disregard the rights of American citizens to travel the highways of the world, but has utterly disregarded the common dictates of humanity by the ruthless destruction of American lives, the only offense the owners of which have committed was to refuse to abide by her arbitrary, unnecessary, and tyrannical edict; and

Whereas the Imperial German Government has for a long time maintained in this country a system of espionage and has conceived and fostered plots, intrigues, and conspiracies against our industries, our Government, and our people, which act in itself constitutes an act of war; and

Whereas the situation that now confronts this country is one which will require, not only all of our resources but the active, enthusiastic, and whole-hearted support of all of our people, our industries, and our vast wealth: Be it

*Resolved by the citizens of Red Lodge, in mass meeting assembled, That we do enthusiastically, and unreservedly pledge our whole-souled indorsement and support to the Government of the United States; that we approve the action of Congress in formally declaring the existence of a state of war; that we hereby pledge ourselves to uphold the hands of that noble patriot and statesman, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, and commend his stupendous efforts to avoid the unfortunate situation which now confronts this Government; and that we further pledge the active cooperation and earnest support of whatever further measures shall be necessary to insure a victory, a permanent, and a lasting peace; be it further*

*Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to our congressional delegation for presentation by them to the proper authorities of the Government; that another copy be forwarded to Gov. Sam V. Stewart, and that a copy be presented to the city council to be spread upon the minutes of the city council.*

FRANK P. WHICHER,  
RAYMOND H. HOUGH,  
CHAS. H. DRAPER,  
G. L. FINLEY,  
QUINCY SCOTT,  
*Committee.*

Mr. MYERS. I present two telegrams from Missoula, Mont., in behalf of the conscript-service bill, both of which have my hearty approval and express my sentiments. I ask that they be printed in the RECORD, together with the signatures.

There being no objection, the telegrams were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

MISSOULA, MONT., April 15, 1917.

Senator H. L. MYERS,  
Washington, D. C.:

I am directed to inform you that at a mass meeting of the members of the Missoula Chamber of Commerce and citizens of Missoula the following resolution was passed unanimously:

"That we favor the policy of selective conscription for active military service rather than the undemocratic volunteer policy, under which one patriot shoulders the shirked military duties and dangers of other citizens who are less patriotic."

I beg to inform you that the Missoula Woman's Club also passed a resolution for selective conscription, but three dissenting.

MISSOULA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.  
D. D. RICHARDS, Secretary.

MISSOULA, MONT., April 14, 1917.

Senator H. L. MYERS,  
Washington, D. C.:

The Missoula Woman's Club goes on record as favoring conscription, Mrs. GEORGE BRIGGS, President.

Mr. LEWIS. I present two petitions, one from the United Irish Societies of Chicago, the other from the City Council of Chicago, in my State, which I ask may be printed in the RECORD. I will not have them read at this time.

There being no objection, the petitions were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

UNITED IRISH SOCIETIES OF CHICAGO.  
Chicago.

Hon. J. HAMILTON LEWIS,  
Washington, D. C.:

Whereas one of the results following the ending of the world war, which has rocked Europe from center to center, will be the consideration of terms of peace; and

Whereas in the making of such terms of peace by the victors and the vanquished, the consideration of the rights and wrongs of the weaker nations must play a great part.

President Wilson has wisely said: "No peace can last or ought to last which does not recognize and accept the principle that governments derive all their just powers from the consent of the governed. No nation should seek to extend its policy over any other nation or people, but every nation should be left free to determine its own policy, its own development unhindered, unthreatened, unafraid, the little along with the great and powerful."

In speaking thus President Wilson has appealed to the conscience of the world. Will his appeal find lodgment in the peace conference which must soon settle the peace of the world?

If civilization is to be saved and Christianity is to be preserved, then the rights and wrongs of the weaker nations must be considered in the terms of peace.

If Poland is to emerge from its century of misrule as a consequence of this peace settlement, and the tragedies of Belgium and other smaller nations are to be taken into account and settled at the peace conference, what of Ireland, which for seven centuries has been misruled, devastated, and almost destroyed by the hand of oppression?

*Resolved, therefore, That we demand that the voice of Ireland be heard and answered in this peace conference, and that Ireland receive back its autonomy among the nations, which she lost seven centuries ago.*

*Resolved, That the time has come when every country, great or small, should enjoy the fullest measure of freedom.*

When Russia, the nation of slavery has successfully broken manacles that enslaved its people, deposed monarchy, dethroned czarism, and established a republican form of government on the ruins of autocracy, is it not time that the people of Ireland emerged from their centuries of misrule and took their place among the nations of the earth, vested with the power to govern themselves, and left free to determine their own policies, their own development, unhindered, unthreatened, unafraid?

*Be it further resolved, That the United Irish Societies of Chicago and Cook County appeal to the Federal Congress to demand that Ireland, as one of the conditions of the peace settlement, be given their autonomy, and to take their place among the nations.*

*Be it further resolved, That copies of the foregoing resolutions be sent the Senators and Representatives at Washington, requesting them to take favorable action thereon.*

Jas. P. Walsh, president; Thomas P. Bonfield, 154 West Randolph Street, chairman; James F. Murray, 3637 Douglas Boulevard; P. J. Farley, 4317 Gladys Avenue; Philip Collins, 4440 Wilcox Street; John D. Roche, 1530 St. Louis Avenue; John R. Cook, 2141 Garfield Boulevard; Patrick Breslin, 5315 Maryland Avenue; Thomas McGinn, 1240 South Harding Avenue; William Casey, 3253 Van Buren Street; John J. Ryan, 1018 South Oakley Avenue, congressional committee.

Whereas a system of universal military training will not only prepare the citizens of this Nation for efficient service in the event of war, but when properly administered will promote the beneficial physical development of those subject to such training and will instill in the citizens of our country a sense of democracy, patriotism, discipline, and responsibility to duty; and

Whereas the want or lack of such a system of universal military training may result in disaster to our country: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved, That the City Council of the city of Chicago is in accord with and favors the principle of universal military training and requests the two United States Senators from the State of Illinois and the Members of Congress from the districts in whole or in part within the city of Chicago to employ every effort to secure the enactment by Congress of a law establishing in the United States of America a system of universal and compulsory military training, and that the city clerk be, and he is hereby, requested to transmit copies of this resolution to the public officials herein referred to.*

STATE OF ILLINOIS,  
County of Cook, ss:

I, Joseph Siman, city clerk of the city of Chicago, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the certain resolution adopted by the City Council of said city of Chicago on the 28th day of March, A. D. 1917.

[SEAL]

JOSEPH SIMAN, City Clerk.

Mr. KING. I desire to present and ask to have read a set of resolutions adopted by a large number of German and Austrian residents of the State of Utah, and also a letter from the governor of the State of Utah to the President of the United States accompanying the resolution. I ask to have the resolutions and letter read.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

The Secretary read as follows:

STATE OF UTAH,  
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,  
Salt Lake City, March 30, 1917.

Hon. WOODROW WILSON,  
President of the United States,  
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR PRESIDENT: I have the honor to transmit herewith, through the courtesy of Senator WILLIAM H. KING, resolutions which were unanimously adopted at a largely attended meeting of American citizens of German and Austrian birth or extraction, which I called and at which I had the honor to be the presiding officer.

My personal observations lead me to the belief that these resolutions correctly interpret the attitude of practically every American citizen of this State of German or Austrian birth or extraction.

Respectfully,

SIMON BAMBERGER, Governor.

#### Resolutions.

As loyal American citizens of German or Austrian birth or extraction, assembled in mass meeting at the Auditorium, in Salt Lake, this 29th day of March, 1917, we have met to reaffirm our allegiance to the American Flag and the American Government:

While, with every other good citizen, we deplore the state of war which is devastating and depopulating Europe, and deprecate any necessity which may force this country to participate in that war, we unreservedly pledge our support to the United States Government in such an emergency. Should war be declared against any foreign power or potentate for the protection of American rights and lives, we hereby

*Resolve, To do our part as citizens of the Republic, whose liberty and opportunities we have enjoyed and whose hospitality has sheltered us when we sought refuge from oppression and injustice in other lands; and we further*

*Resolve, That we neither owe nor consider any higher national allegiance or obligation than that which we hereby acknowledge to the United States; and we further*

*Resolve.* To expose and defeat, by every means within our power, any and every effort made either secretly or openly by citizens or foreigners, to embarrass, hinder, injure, or betray this Government, its officials, its Army or Navy, in carrying on war against any foreign foe whatsoever; and we further

*Resolve.* That we stand ready and willing to do our duty as citizens in war as in peace, and to fight, if need be, for the defense of American rights and the glory of the American Flag; and we

*Resolve.* That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded by the governor of this State to the President of this Republic as a pledge of support from loyal citizens of Utah, whose ties of birth, blood, and recollection are not strong enough to hold against the bonds of duty, gratitude, and patriotism which bind us to the land of our adoption.

Mr. KING. I send to the desk a letter from Hon. I. C. Thoresen, of Salt Lake City, and a copy of resolutions adopted at a meeting of the Scandinavians, residents in the State of Utah, and ask that they be printed in the RECORD.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I wish to say to my colleague that I have already presented a similar set of resolutions which he now sends to the desk, and they can not be ordered printed in the RECORD a second time.

Mr. KING. I was not aware that my colleague had previously offered these resolutions, and I will therefore withdraw them.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolutions will be withdrawn.

Mr. KING. I send to the desk and ask to have printed in the RECORD two letters from citizens of Utah. They are expressive of the same views contained in numerous letters which I have received in favor of the military bill which is to be submitted by the chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs [Mr. CHAMBERLAIN]. I ask that these letters be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the letters were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, April 11, 1917.

HON. WILLIAM H. KING,  
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR KING: I am taking the liberty of writing you on a subject in which I am deeply interested.

I believe that the volunteer system is unjust and undemocratic, and that our Army and Navy should be filled up in the present crisis on the plan of universal and obligatory liability for service. I urge you to do all in your power to gain the immediate enactment of an adequate bill for compulsory universal military training.

Very respectfully, yours,

PAUL F. KEYSER.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, April 3, 1917.

HON. WILLIAM H. KING,  
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR KING: I wish again to inflict myself upon you. Now, that the President very properly advocates universal military training, I hope you will use every effort with the President and otherwise to prevent the raising of regiments or divisions by the volunteer system, whether the offers to do so come from ex-President Roosevelt or from any other person. The principle is the thing, and no stronger argument could be placed at the command of the opponents of universal military training than a partial recognition or acceptance by our Government of the volunteer system. The men who would volunteer can better serve their country by acting as officers or instructors of the men who are selected under the universal system.

Very respectfully,

WM. M. BRADLEY.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN presented petitions of sundry citizens of Oregon praying for the enactment of legislation to agricultural preparedness, which were referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Portland, Oreg., praying for prohibition in military camps, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. JONES of Washington presented petitions of the Harvard Club, of Spokane, the Home Guard, of Tacoma, and of Lodge No. 174, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of Tacoma, all in the State of Washington, praying for compulsory military training, which were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. POINDEXTER presented a petition of the Chamber of Commerce of Bellingham, Wash., praying for compulsory military service, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented a petition of Dr. R. S. Gregory, of Newport, Wash., praying for the passage of the so-called national colonization bill and the industrial army bill, which were referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

Mr. KNOX. I presented a concurrent resolution of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, which I ask may be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the concurrent resolution was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA,  
FILE OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Concurrent resolution 11. (Mr. Hecht, in place, March 26, 1917.)

Whereas the subject of universal military training has been and will be presented to the Congress of the United States; and  
Whereas there should be enacted into law a universal military training bill; now therefore be it

Resolved by the house of representatives (if the senate concurs), That we earnestly indorse the principle of universal military training

and urge upon the Members of Congress from the State of Pennsylvania to aid in the enactment of such a universal military training law as will now and hereafter provide for the common defense, promote and maintain the general welfare, safety, and happiness of all the people and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution, together with the action thereon, be sent to each Member in the Congress of the United States from the State of Pennsylvania.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of a resolution passed in the house of representatives on April 2, 1917, and concurred in by the senate on April 3, 1917.

THOMAS H. GARVIN,  
Chief Clerk House of Representatives.

Mr. KNOX presented petitions of sundry citizens of Pennsylvania, praying for national prohibition, which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of the Board of Trade of Philadelphia, Pa., praying for the enactment of legislation providing for the extension of the Federal War Risk Insurance Bureau until after the close of the present war, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. NELSON presented petitions of sundry citizens of Minnesota, pledging support to the President, which were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented a memorial of the congregation of the First Norwegian-Danish Methodist Episcopal Church, of Canby, Minn., remonstrating against the further use of foodstuffs for alcoholic beverages owing to the unusual demand, caused by the international crisis, of foodstuffs, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Two Harbors, Minn., praying that a post-office building be erected in that city, which was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. GALLINGER. I present a telegram in the form of a memorial, signed by the president of Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H., and 60 other officers and members of the faculty of that institution, protesting against the present system of enlistment and in favor of the method proposed by the President of the United States. I ask that the telegram be printed in the RECORD without the signatures.

There being no objection, the telegram was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

HANOVER, N. H., April 14, 1917.

HON. JACOB H. GALLINGER,  
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.:

We, the undersigned officers and members of the faculty of Dartmouth College, wish respectfully to make record of our convictions that a policy of relying upon volunteer enlistments for prosecution of the war will result in an entirely disproportionate assumption of the earliest burdens and risks of war by the youth of greatest initiative and maximum worth throughout the country, thus creating a dearth of men of such characteristics needful for successive levies that the Government is altogether likely to be obliged to make. We believe this to be unwise in theory and dangerous in practice. We subscribe ourselves as believers in the principle of universal service urged by President Wilson, and as being desirous of having this principle enacted into law.

ERNEST MARTIN HOPKINS, President  
(And others).

Mr. PENROSE. I present a petition of the Philadelphia (Pa.) Board of Trade, favoring the immediate adoption of a system of universal military training, which I ask may be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the petition was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE,  
Bourse Building, Philadelphia, April 9, 1917.

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled:

Your memorialist, the Philadelphia Board of Trade, respectfully urges the immediate adoption of a system of universal military training for the United States.

And your memorialist will ever pray.

[SEAL.] PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE,  
Attest: WM. M. COATES, President.

W. R. TUCKER, Secretary.

In support of the foregoing request the following summary of reasons is submitted:

#### ARGUMENT.

Our country is engaging in a war the ultimate results of which no man can with assurance predict. The fact that it is not of our seeking, that it is forced upon us in spite of the exercise of the utmost forbearance, is conclusive that more than a desire for peace is necessary to safeguard our institutions and the lives and well being of the hundred millions of our people.

This war finds us not only unprepared (our national pursuits and temperaments will never lend themselves to an instant readiness for hostilities), it finds the whole people so unversed in the rudiments of national defense that very many months, perhaps a year or more, must elapse before anything approaching a reasonable condition of safety can be expected. Only the accident of favoring conditions saves us from national humiliation or disaster. A system which will at once meet the present crisis and prevent the recurrence of such a condition is urgently needed.



The war may not only lead to situations which will test to the utmost our capacity and endurance—it is certain to lead in the end to extensive readjustments between the nations, to new alignments of powers, to new methods of international competition. During the whole period of such readjustment there will exist a special need for preparedness, for a condition of readiness to meet emergencies. To adequately provide for the responsibilities which can be now reasonably foreseen a system must be adopted which will make constantly available in case of need the great unorganized power of the country. This can not be accomplished unless the oncoming generations are given a sufficient education in the fundamentals of military training.

The proposal does not involve the maintenance of a large standing army, it obviates the necessity for such an army, and is the measure which democracy must of necessity take if it would avoid the dangers of militarism and at the same time preserve democratic institutions from the constant threat of autocracy, on the one hand, or disorganization on the other.

The proposal does not create a military caste, it gives sufficient education and training to the people generally to fight in defense of democracy if the necessity arise.

The proposal will cure the manifest unfairness and fatal weakness of our present militia system, which is based on an unequal participation of individuals and States in matters affecting the common defense. The present system results not in the formation of a coordinated, competent, national force but of a number of small unrelated units which can not be bound together. The result of this lack of cohesion entails on the individual members dangers to life and health to which it is mere murder to subject them in the event of serious warfare. In any crisis our militia must find itself outnumbered and at a hopeless disadvantage in every point of organization, training, and equipment.

So completely have the conditions of national life changed in the last half century, so different are the methods of modern warfare, that this readjustment in our methods of defense is necessary to maintain the margin of safety which our isolation has heretofore accorded us. If, as is confidently hoped, general military training shall raise the standards of physical health, make for better understandings between all classes, and engender a spirit of national unity and service, it would amply repay the expense and effort involved, quite apart from the primary need for which it is intended.

The need, however, is, we believe, urgent and calls for the prompt action of Congress.

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE,  
WM. M. COATES, *President*,  
W. R. TUCKER, *Secretary*.

Mr. SIMMONS. I present a letter from the Chamber of Commerce of Elizabeth City, N. C., favoring universal military training, which I ask may be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

OFFICE OF MANAGER,  
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,  
Elizabeth City, N. C., March 24, 1917.

Senator F. M. SIMMONS,  
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: We are addressing you in the interest of a bill for universal military training, which we understand will be presented before the session of Congress that meets in April. The bill as we understand it provides for the establishment of training areas and training units. These units will organize and train men in the several areas.

We believe that it is a proper measure and our citizens are interested in its passage.

Thanking you for giving this matter your attention, we are,  
Yours, very truly,

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,  
By C. R. PUGH,  
*Business Manager*.

Mr. SIMMONS. I present a resolution of the Board of Trade of Asheville, N. C., favoring universal military training, which I ask may be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the resolution was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

ASHEVILLE BOARD OF TRADE,  
Asheville, N. C., April 2, 1917.

Senator F. M. SIMMONS,  
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR SIMMONS: At a special meeting of the board of trade held at 12.30 p. m. last Friday, the 30th, the following resolution was unanimously indorsed:

"Resolved, That the Asheville Board of Trade goes on record as being in favor of some form of universal military training."

This organization will be glad to support our representatives in their efforts to secure the desired legislation.

Yours, very truly,  
N. BUCKNER, *Secretary*.

Mr. SIMMONS. I send to the desk and ask unanimous consent to have read certain resolutions passed by citizens of Raleigh, N. C., indorsing the President and the action of Congress in the matter of declaring war and of preparedness, and also favoring universal military training.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the Secretary will read as requested.

The Secretary read as follows:

RALEIGH, N. C., April 12, 1917.

Be it resolved by the citizens of the city of Raleigh in mass meeting assembled, That we unqualifiedly commend the course of the President of the United States in the conduct of the foreign affairs of the United States Government, and unreservedly indorse the action of Congress in declaring that a state of war exists between the Government of the United States and the Imperial Government of Germany.

That we feel that this is a righteous war and necessary for the preservation of our national rights and of democratic ideals against the aggressions of Prussian absolutism; that we believe it is necessary to the liberties of the world that the central powers should be freed from the autocratic rule of the Hohenzollern and Hapsburg dynasties.

That in our opinion the Government of the United States should wage this war with every energy and resource at its command, upon a basis of universal military service, preserving to each State, as far as may be consistent with military efficiency, the identity of the troops enrolled from that State; and we are of opinion that the Government of the United States should make common cause to the fullest extent with the Governments of the entente allies.

That we urge the State government and the people of North Carolina immediately to formulate plans for conserving, increasing, and mobilizing the resources of the State.

Mr. WARREN. I present a petition of sundry citizens of Sheridan County, Wyo., which I ask may be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the petition was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

The citizens of Sheridan and Sheridan County, Wyo., in mass meeting assembled, on April 5, 1917, unanimously adopted the following:

"We heartily approve of the acts of Congress in declaring war against Germany, and the acts of our President in recommending this course, and we pledge our loyalty in the defense of the honor, rights, and just interests of our country."

"The wrongful acts of the Imperial Government of Germany in violating the sovereignty of peaceful, neighboring nations, maiming and murdering their citizens, destroying their homes, their industries, and their land, and carrying their men and women into slavery; the waging of ruthless submarine warfare, thereby sinking merchant ships without warning, resulting in the wanton murder of our citizens—men, women, and children—while peacefully on the high seas, and forcing the survivors into small, open boats hundreds of miles from land, in direct violation of our treaty with Germany, and contrary to the law of nations, all place the Imperial German Government beyond the pale of civilization, brand that Government an outlaw, and justify all free and peace-loving nations in uniting to overcome the Prussian menace to free government, to forever destroy the rule that 'might makes right,' and to establish for all time the doctrine of the inalienable rights of all people to enjoy life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness without molestation from ambitious and covetous rulers of other nations."

"We urge upon Congress the immediate enactment of a law providing for universal military service as the only and most truly democratic way of obtaining an army which will be at all adequate in the present crisis."

"We call upon all young men of this State to come forward and offer their services to their country. No nobler sentiment than that of patriotism ever inspired heroic action; and it ought to be a sacred honor, duty, and privilege for young men of this Nation to again do, suffer, and sacrifice for the Nation as our ancestors did and suffered and sacrificed in its founding and preservation."

"Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the President, both Houses of Congress, and to each of our Senators and Representatives from Wyoming."

E. E. LOUBAUGH,  
*Chairman of the Meeting*.

Mr. TOWNSEND. I ask to have read a letter from the governor of Michigan which I received this morning.

There being no objection, the Secretary read the letter, as follows:

STATE OF MICHIGAN,  
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,  
Lansing, April 13, 1917.

Hon. CHARLES E. TOWNSEND,  
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR: I have your letter and will say that we promptly took up the matter of conserving and increasing our food products.

I agree with you that our food production is one of the principal war measures that we have. It would almost be a crime to take the young people from the farms and put them into field duty. We need their help in raising foodstuff more than we do in fighting.

We have had a great many people come in here offering their services in all kinds of ways, many hundreds of them within the past week, representing many thousands of people, and in each case everyone was willing to do his whole duty and willing to shed every drop of his blood in defense of his country, but I can say that without exception they did not approve of conscription, nor did they approve of our soldiers going across the water. I am writing this to you to let you know the feeling of the people, and you can act accordingly.

Yours, very truly,

ALBERT E. SLEEPER, *Governor*.

Mr. TOWNSEND. I have two petitions adopted by mass meetings in Michigan with reference to universal military training and conscription service, which I ask to have printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the petitions were ordered printed in the RECORD, as follows:

ADRIAN, MICH., April 14, 1917.

Hon. CHARLES E. TOWNSEND,  
The Senate, Washington, D. C.:

At a mass meeting under auspices of the Patriotic League of Lenawee County at the opera house to-night the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That we solemnly demand that Congress pass without delay a law providing for selective conscription for the duration of the war, to take effect as quickly as it can be put into operation; and to stand by the President in every way."

We further declare that this community is intensely opposed to the volunteer system; that universal service has been indorsed unanimously by the county board of supervisors and by a Red Cross mass meeting of 1,500 citizens in this city of 11,000 population; that unless Congress authorizes conscription at once it will be impossible to raise even our proportion of the half million volunteers first called for; and that any effort to raise a larger number would fall utterly. We protest that we are bitterly disappointed and profoundly alarmed by the folly of those who oppose this vitally necessary step, and we warn them that they assume a terrible responsibility.

ROBERT DARTON, *President*,  
R. C. ROTHFUSS, *Secretary*.

McCord Manufacturing Co.,  
Detroit, April 13, 1917.

Hon. CHARLES E. TOWNSEND,  
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: We, the undersigned citizens and voters, wish to express our appreciation of the patriotic stand taken by our Representatives in Congress during the present national crisis and our gratification that the Michigan delegation was a unit in supporting the President in his war measures.

We further wish to state that we believe in an immediate and effective national defense and urge that you use your every power to bring about the prompt enactment of a law providing for compulsory universal military service under Federal control.

We are convinced such a system affords the only permanent, equitable, democratic safeguard for the liberties of our Nation, to the support of which we give our pledge.

Respectfully, yours,

PERCY L. BARTER,  
WILL HUNTER,  
EDWARD C. GRANT,  
H. O. MARTIN,  
E. S. SABIN,  
A. C. PECARD,  
E. G. HUNTER,  
F. J. KOSTAT,  
W. A. COYNE.

Mr. TOWNSEND. I have a letter from the largest makers of potato machinery in the world, with an attached letter proffering that concern to the President, which I ask to have printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the letters were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

JACKSON, MICH., April 14, 1917.

Hon. CHARLES E. TOWNSEND,  
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. TOWNSEND: The need for cooperation of each and everyone of us in the present crisis appeals strongly to every true and loyal American.

You, as our representative in the United States Senate and as an active worker as well in aiding our Government in preparing for the work cut out for it in this hour of peril, will be interested particularly in the steps this company has taken to manifest its loyalty, patriotism, and willingness to support the Government in its endeavor. The food situation is of paramount importance, and it is in that direction that we can be of some assistance as a unit; therefore wired the Hon. Woodrow Wilson as per copy of telegram inclosed, writing him as per carbon of letter herewith, sending proffer of cooperation likewise to the United States Department of Agriculture.

You, better than anyone else in Washington, know that we are in position to render the assistance offered if it is desired, and perhaps can make this apparent to those in authority who might want to be advised.

Trusting our action is one that has your approval and can be taken as another example of the willingness of Michigan Americans "to do their bit," remain,

Very truly, yours,

ASPINWALL MANUFACTURING Co.,  
By C. G. ROWLEY,  
Vice President and Manager.

—  
[Copy of telegram.]

JACKSON, MICH., April 13, 1917.

Hon. WOODROW WILSON,  
President United States of America,  
White House, Washington, D. C.:

The extreme necessity for greater food crops this year in the support of our allies and our own Nation renders it the duty of every patriotic American to do his share; therefore this company offers you for Government use machines of its manufacture, consisting of potato cutters, planters, sprayers, diggers, sorters, at cost.

Await your commands if we can be of service.

ASPINWALL MANUFACTURING Co.

—  
APRIL 13, 1917.

Hon. WOODROW WILSON,  
President United States of America,  
Washington, D. C.

Sir: In this hour of national peril your words come like an inspiration, and from every true, loyal American heart meet with ready response.

What part we can play, whether great or small, we know not; but we can serve, and the service we can now render, as we see it, is freely offered you.

The growing of food is of paramount importance, and realizing the problem that confronts the National Government do, in the hope of rendering assistance, offer our machines at cost for Government use, that if desired they can be used by the Government in the development of a greater potato acreage, which truly is of such vital necessity.

With this willingness to serve in our heart, wired you to-day as per copy of message inclosed.

Most respectfully, yours,

Mr. CUMMINS. I present certain telegrams relating to Senate bill 1078, which afterwards became an amendment to the sundry civil appropriation bill, and I ask to have them printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the telegrams were ordered printed in the RECORD, as follows:

DES MOINES, IOWA, April 14, 1917.

Senator A. B. CUMMINS,  
Washington, D. C.:

Pledge Senate Conferees WARREN, MARTIN, and OVERMAN to support and adopt naturalization item in Senate bill 1078. Important.

THOS. J. GUTHRIE,  
HUBERT UTTERRACK,  
CHAS. HUTCHINSON,  
LAWRENCE DEGRAFF.

DES MOINES, IOWA, April 14, 1917.

Senator A. B. CUMMINS,  
Washington, D. C.:

We urge you to consult Senate Conferees WARREN, OVERMAN, and MARTIN for their support of Senate bill 1078.

DES MOINES BUSINESS MEN'S LEAGUE,  
By WALTER STEWART, Secretary.

—  
DES MOINES, IOWA, April 14, 1917.

Senator A. B. CUMMINS,  
Washington, D. C.:

Urge Senate Conferees MARTIN, OVERMAN, and WARREN to strongly support naturalization item in Senate bill 1078.

R. H. FAXON,  
General Secretary Chamber of Commerce.

—  
STATE HOUSE,  
Des Moines, Iowa, April 14, 1917.

Hon. A. B. CUMMINS,  
Senate Chamber, Washington, D. C.:

Iowa Legislature enacted night-school law for foreigners. We urge you to prevail upon Senate Conferees MARTIN, OVERMAN, and WARREN to retain naturalization item in Senate bill 1078.

A. L. RULE,  
B. W. NEWBERRY,  
CLEM F. MIMBALL,  
E. M. SMITH,  
N. J. SCHRUP,  
A. M. PARKER.

Mr. PITTMAN. I have a letter from Thomas H. Barry Camp, No. 7, United Spanish War Veterans, of Reno, Nev., favoring the universal-service bill, which I ask to have printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered published in the RECORD, as follows.

HEADQUARTERS THOMAS H. BARRY CAMP, No. 7,  
UNITED SPANISH WAR VETERANS,  
Reno, Nev., March 7, 1917.

The undersigned hereby certify that at the regular meeting of the above camp, held on the 16th day of March, 1917, at Reno, Nev., the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved by Thomas H. Barry Camp, No. 7, Division of Nevada, United Spanish War Veterans, an undeniably American organization, with a right to speak on such a question, That this camp go on record as favoring universal and compulsory military training under proper United States Army officers; that a copy of this resolution be sent to the President, one to each of our United States Senators, one to our Congressman, and one to our national headquarters; and that it become a part of the minutes of this meeting."

A true copy.

J. B. WAHL, Camp Commander.

Attest:

[SEAL.]

CHARLES H. BURRILL, Camp Adjutant.

To Hon. KEY PITTMAN, United States Senate.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I present a petition from farmers of my State praying for an investigation of the binder twine conditions, which I ask may be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the petition was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE SISAL FIBER MONOPOLY.  
Petition.

To the honorable United States Senators and Members of the House of Representatives from the State of Nebraska:

We, the undersigned farmers of your State, users of binder twine, an indispensable article in the harvesting of our wheat, oats, rye, and barley, respectfully call your attention to the conditions affecting the price of that commodity.

In the year 1916 we paid an advance of 2 cents per pound over the price of 1915, an advance of \$5,000,000 in the total twine bill of American farmers; and we are informed that we will be compelled to pay an additional advance of 5 or 6 cents in 1917, an advance that will add from \$12,000,000 to \$15,000,000 to the total twine bill. These advances have resulted from the control and manipulation of the sisal fiber market by a Yucatan fiber commission, which receives financial backing from American bankers. Under existing conditions we are forced to depend upon Yucatan sisal fiber for the bulk of our binder twine requirements, and competition in the sale of that fiber has been completely destroyed by the action of the Yucatan government in placing the sale of the fiber in the hands of the Yucatan Fiber Commission. This commission has advanced the price of fiber nearly 200 per cent since it obtained control in the fall of 1915.

For additional information concerning the Yucatan monopoly and its operations we respectfully refer you to the proceedings of an investigation conducted by a subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry in February, March, and April, 1916, and to the report of the findings of that committee submitted to the Senate January 10, 1917.

Believing that nearly all of the advance in the price of sisal fiber is unwarranted and that the combination, consisting of the Yucatan Fiber Commission and the American bankers, exists in violation of the Sherman or other antitrust acts, we earnestly ask your careful consideration and investigation of the situation with a view to obtaining relief for the grain growers from excessive and extortionate prices on binder twine, of which approximately 250,000,000 pounds are used annually by the farmers of the United States.

M. L. Pittenger, Crab Orchard, Nebr.; Chas. Steele, Crab Orchard, Nebr.; L. A. Stiles, Crab Orchard, Nebr.; A. Walters, Crab Orchard, Nebr.; L. S. Penkany, Crab Orchard, Nebr.; D. E. Mavly, Crab Orchard, Nebr.; E. E. Watkins, Vesta, Nebr.; J. W. Walter, Crab Orchard, Nebr.; F. R. Gustav Wooge, Crab Orchard, Nebr.; Fred Smidt, Crab Orchard, Nebr.; Clay Bacon, Adams, Nebr.; Geo. R. Edwards, Crab Orchard, Nebr.; J. E. Edwards, Crab Orchard, Nebr.; Wood Lovett, Crab Orchard, Nebr.; J. H. Hazelton, Filley, Nebr.; C. L. Rothette, Crab Orchard, Nebr.; C. E. Stout, Crab Orchard, Nebr.; L. D. Spence, Crab Orchard, Nebr.



Mr. SHERMAN. I present a copy of a joint resolution passed by the General Assembly of the State of Illinois approving the declaration of war and urging its speedy prosecution and pledging support to the Government. I ask that the joint resolution may be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the joint resolution was ordered printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATE OF ILLINOIS,  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,  
FIFTIETH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Senate joint resolution 16.

Whereas it is essential that the United States of America, as one of the foremost nations of the world, should be prepared at all times to defend itself against attacks by hostile forces, to protect its citizens in the exercise of their just rights and privileges, and to prevent unwarranted curtailment or restriction of such rights and privileges; and Whereas the organization in an emergency of an army of untrained civilians to repel an invasion or to vindicate the Nation's just rights, or those of its citizens, works a great and severe hardship on such civilians in that they, without sufficient military training, may be called upon to meet a hostile army, highly trained and efficient in the art of making war; and

Whereas a system of universal military training will not only prepare the citizens of this Nation for efficient service in the event of war, but, when properly administered, will promote the beneficial physical development of those subject to such training and will instill in the citizens of our country a sense of democracy, patriotism, discipline, and responsibility to duty; and

Whereas the want or lack of such a system of universal military training may result in disaster to our country: Now therefore be it

*Resolved by the Senate of the State of Illinois (the House of Representatives concurring therein).* That the General Assembly of the State of Illinois is in accord with and favors the principle of universal military training and requests our Senators and Representatives in Congress to employ every effort to secure the enactment by Congress of a law establishing in the United States of America a system of universal and compulsory military training, and that copies of this resolution be transmitted to our Senators and Representatives in Congress by the secretary of state under seal of the State.

Adopted by the senate March 27, 1917.

JOHN G. OGLESBY,  
President of Senate.  
J. H. PADDOCK,  
Secretary of Senate.

Concurred in by the house of representatives April 5, 1917.

DAVID E. SHANAHAN,  
Speaker of House of Representatives.  
B. H. MCCANN,  
Clerk of House of Representatives.

Filed April 6, 1917.

LOUIS L. EMMERSON,  
Secretary of State.

I, Louis L. Emerson, secretary of state of the State of Illinois, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true copy of senate joint resolution No. 16 passed by the Fiftieth General Assembly of the State of Illinois, the original of which is now on file and a matter of record in this office.

In testimony whereof I hereto set my hand and cause to be affixed the great seal of the State of Illinois.

Done at the city of Springfield this 11th day of April, A. D. 1917.

[SEAL.] LOUIS L. EMMERSON,  
Secretary of State.

Mr. SHERMAN. I present a resolution adopted by a number of German-American citizens of Kewanee, Ill., a manufacturing town, and ask that it be printed in the RECORD without reading.

There being no objection, the resolution was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

DEUTSCH-AMERIKANISCHER BUERGER VEREIN,  
Kewanee, Ill., April 9, 1917.

Senator L. Y. SHERMAN,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR: At the regular meeting of the German-American Citizen Society of Kewanee, Ill., and vicinity, held Sunday, April 8, the following resolution was passed:

"Resolved, That the German-American Citizen Society of Kewanee, Ill., and vicinity hereby tenders its loyal support as American citizens to the President of the United States in the present controversy."

WILHELM BUCK, President.  
OTTO BUELLOW, Secretary.

Mr. SHERMAN. I wish to say that of the communications I have received, amounting to some 2,200, I have made a collection of those I have desired printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, and confined the number to a few.

Mr. ASHURST. I present a petition of sundry citizens of Safford, Ariz., pledging support to the President, which I ask may be received and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The petition will be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. LODGE. I present petitions of the Boston (Mass.) Lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and of sundry citizens of Norfolk, Mass., which I ask may be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the petitions were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Whereas the people of the United States have been denied all right upon the ocean; and

Whereas the Imperial Government of Germany has lawlessly and wantonly destroyed the lives and property of our fellow citizens; and

Whereas the President having unavailingly exhausted all peaceful means to protect the United States from insult and affront now calls Congress to meet in special session "to receive a communication by the Executive concerning grave matters of national policy which should be taken immediately under consideration; and

Whereas his excellency the governor has requested financial and military preparation to protect the law-abiding citizens against the criminal activities of enemies within the State:

With full confidence that the President and Congress will uphold the dignity and defend the sovereignty of the United States before all the peoples of the world we, members of Boston Lodge, No. 10, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, American citizens, in peace or in war, do pledge unto our President and our Congress the full measure of our fortunes and our services to the end that "the government of the people, for the people, and by the people shall not perish from the earth: Therefore be it

*Ordered,* That a committee of 25 be appointed to be known as Boston Lodge of Elks defense committee; that the said committee be empowered to appeal for and collect money in the name of Boston Lodge, and acting in conjunction with properly appointed public-safety committees, to expend such money with the approval of the exalted ruler and the finance committee; and be it further

*Ordered,* That Boston Lodge, through its exalted ruler, tender the use of the Elks' Home to the governor of the Commonwealth or to the mayor of the city of Boston for such purposes as these officials deem necessary for public defense; and further be it

*Ordered,* That a copy of these resolutions be sent to each Representative in Congress from Massachusetts and that an additional copy be sent to Congressman JAMES A. GALLIVAN, to be by him transmitted to the President; and further be it

*Ordered,* That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to his excellency the governor and to the chairman of the committee of public safety; and also be it

*Ordered,* That a copy of these resolutions be printed in the Lodge Bulletin for three months.

FRANKLIN, MASS., April 13, 1917.

Senator HENRY CABOT LODGE,  
Washington, D. C.:

At a mass meeting to-night of the citizens of Norfolk it was voted to endorse the stand taken by the President in the present crisis and their support was pledged.

WILLIAM N. GALLANGHER,  
Chairman Public Safety Committee.

Mr. ROBINSON. I desire to present a telegram for the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. HOLLIS], who is detained from the Senate, and ask that it may be printed in the RECORD, together with the signatures.

There being no objection, the telegram was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

HANOVER, N. H., April 14, 1917.

Hon. HENRY F. HOLLIS,  
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.:

We, the undersigned, officers and members of the faculty of Dartmouth College, wish respectfully to make record of our convictions that a policy of relying upon volunteer enlistments for prosecution of the war will result in an entirely disproportionate assumption of the earliest burdens and risks of war by the youth of greatest initiative and maximum worth throughout the country, thus creating a dearth of men of such characteristics needful for successive levies that the Government is altogether likely to be obliged to make. We believe this to be unwise in theory and dangerous in practice. We subscribe ourselves as believers in the principle of universal service urged by President Wilson and as being desirous of having this principle enacted into law.

Ernest Martin Hopkins (president), William Jewett Tucker, Craven Laycock, Chas. D. Adams, Chas. E. Bolser, H. E. Burton, Frances Lane Childs, F. W. McReynolds, J. W. Young, Wm. H. Murray, Eugene F. Clark, F. M. Morgan, Raymond W. Jones, Chas. A. Proctor, Wm. Patten, Chas. N. Hastings, Arthur B. Meservey, Ralph D. Beetle, J. W. Goldthwait, E. B. Woods, N. L. Goodrich, Foster E. Guyer, Ashley K. Hardy, Geo. D. Lord, Fred. P. Emery, Norman S. Gilbert, E. Gordon Bill, F. H. Dixon, J. H. Gerould, W. K. Wright, G. F. Hull, S. G. Patterson, John Hornick, Edwin J. Bartlett, James J. A. Neef, Chas. R. Dines, Warren C. Shaw, A. H. Chivers, A. L. Priddy, David Lambeth, Sydney Lee Ruggles, Grover C. Loud, R. D. Kilborn, C. H. Forsythe, W. H. Sheldon, J. N. Kingsford, W. R. Gray, W. L. Mendenhall, Peter S. Dow, Howard F. Dunham, Winslow H. Loveland, Claude R. Oule, Kenneth A. Robinson, W. J. Stewart, Courtney Bruerton, Fred'k H. Page, John M. Poor, C. P. Clark, John W. Bowler, Walter M. May, G. B. Zug, Howard M. Tibbets, Elbon C. Evans, Holtt N. Charlton.

AMERICAN FARM LABOR IN CANADA.

Mr. GRONNA. Mr. President, I have here a letter from Mr. William H. Brown, formerly a citizen of my State. Mr. Brown is an influential citizen, and he has written me a letter touching upon a question in which I believe the Senate and the country are very much interested at this time. I wish to have the letter read and also a clipping from the Chicago Tribune.

There being no objection, the Secretary read as follows:

JUDITH BASIN, MONT., WHEAT AND ALFALFA FARMS,

Chicago, Ill., April 13, 1917.

Senator A. J. GRONNA,  
Washington, D. C.

My DEAR MR. GRONNA: I know that you are a busy man and that you do not have time to write to everybody who writes to you. I should like to call your attention to a few facts with which I am familiar.

I inclose herewith an advertisement which has been published in our Chicago Daily Tribune and, I presume, in other newspapers throughout the country, by the Canadian Government. This advertisement speaks for itself. Have you seen it before? It is headed "Farm hands

wanted—Western Canada farmers require 50,000 American farm laborers at once." It states they want American farm laborers. Please read all of it.

What has our Government to offer to our farmer boys and to the farmer boys in Canada?

I want to suggest that the food producers of this country are largely the boys on the farms. If these boys are rushed away to war, who will produce the wheat, beef, chickens, mutton, ham, eggs, butter, corn, potatoes, and vegetables? The father of these boys alone can make a good living for himself, but he will be unable to produce sufficient food to supply the demand. I think that he and the boys should be urged to stay on the farm. If any great number of the farmer boys is sent to war it will only be a short time before the big cities of this country will face starvation and the big producing farm districts will be ruined for some years to come. The late James J. Hill was right a few years ago when he said, "Unless our farmers farm more intensively, and more of our people stay on the farms, within a few years this great and glorious United States will not produce enough food for its own use."

Some of our farmer boys are enlisted in the Army, and more are ready and desire to go. I think that more of our people should be urged to go back to the soil, or in a short time this country will face starvation, to say nothing about supplying food for other nations.

If it is absolutely necessary, in view of the present crisis to resort to conscription as a means of raising an army, that conscription should be restricted in such a way as to exempt the farmers, upon whom this country is dependent for its very existence.

Why not offer the volunteer soldiers reasonable wages, so that they may be able to provide a living for those dependent upon them?

I know that already it is difficult for us to hire enough men at good wages to go out and work on our farms in the Judith Basin, Mont., and in North Dakota, several thousand acres of which we are now having seeded.

Yours, very truly,

WM. H. BROWN.

[From Chicago Tribune, Apr. 4, 1917.]

FARM HANDS WANTED—WESTERN CANADA FARMERS REQUIRE 50,000 AMERICAN FARM LABORERS AT ONCE.

Urgent demand sent out for farm help by the Government of Canada. Good wages. Steady employment. Low railway fares. Pleasant surroundings. Comfortable homes. No compulsory military service. A splendid opportunity for the young man to investigate western Canada's agricultural offerings, and to do so at no expense. Only those accustomed to farming need apply.

The demand for farm labor in Canada is so great that as an inducement to secure at once the necessary help required, Canada will give 160 acres of land free as a homestead and allow the farm laborer, who files on land, to apply the time he is working for other farmers as residence duties the same as if he had lived on the land he had applied for. This offer made only to men working on Canadian farms during 1917, thus making it possible to reduce the necessity of actual residence to two years instead of three years, as under usual conditions. This appeal for farm help is in no way connected with enlistment for military service but solely to secure farm laborers to increase agricultural output. A wonderful opportunity to earn good wages while securing a farm. Canadian Government will pay all fare over 1 cent per mile from St. Paul and Duluth to Canadian destination.

For particulars as to railway rates and districts where labor is required or other information regarding western Canada, apply to

Authorized Canadian Government Agent.

Mr. SMITH of Arizona. I present resolutions which I am glad to say will appear in connection with the letter that has just been read, although indicating a somewhat different spirit.

There being no objection, the resolutions were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Resolutions adopted at a mass meeting at Safford, Ariz.

Whereas the President and Congress of the United States have officially declared that a state of war exists between this country and the Imperial German Government; and

Whereas such a declaration by the United States Government became absolutely necessary because of Germany's utter disregard of every principle of international law, as shown by her acts, unparalleled in history, of utterly destroying, without warning, our ships on the high seas, while they were engaged in the lawful pursuit of carrying passengers and merchandise, and thus casting many of our citizens adrift on the sea without hope of rescue, many of whom, in some instances even women and children, being sent to a cruel and untimely death; and

Whereas in the language of President Wilson, "The world must be made safe for democracy," and the principle that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed must not perish from the earth; and

Whereas it is essential to the accomplishment of this purpose that all governments in which the people rule must stand together against the threats and encroachments of autocratic government wherever found; and

Whereas this nation, through its history of over 140 years, has established beyond question that popular self-government can be and is a success; and

Whereas through the strength and character of our manhood and womanhood, loving good and hating evil and true to our sentiments of loyalty to citizenship and patriotism, we believe in upholding our traditions and preserving our national life, be the cost what it may: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, citizens of the United States of America, residing in Graham County, Ariz., in mass meeting assembled in Safford, in said county, without qualification or reservation on account of religious or political beliefs, hereby commend and indorse the patriotic action of President Wilson and Congress, to the end that American lives and American interests shall be fully protected on land and sea, wherever the flag floats; and be it further

Resolved, That we hereby pledge our earnest, patriotic, and loyal support to the President in this hour of the Nation's peril, in the use of all the Nation's resources at his command for the protection and defense of our beloved country against foreign aggression and for the preservation of our national integrity and honor.

HOUSE BILL REFERRED.

H. R. 2762. An act to authorize an issue of bonds to meet expenditures for the national security and defense and to ex-

tend credit to foreign governments; and for other purposes, was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. SIMMONS. Mr. President, I desire to say that in a very short time I shall be able to file the report of the Finance Committee upon the bill just referred and known as the bond bill.

#### DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION—CONFERENCE REPORT.

Mr. SHAFROTH. Mr. President, I submit the conference report on the deficiency appropriation bill, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

Mr. GALLINGER. Will not the Senator from Colorado withhold the report until morning business is concluded?

Mr. SHAFROTH. Mr. President, the urgency of the situation arises from the fact that the House of Representatives has adjourned until 1 o'clock to-day in anticipation that we would in the meantime adopt the conference report and return it to the House by that hour. I have waited nearly 25 minutes for the conclusion of the presentation of memorials.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, that appeal can not be resisted by me, of course.

Mr. SHAFROTH. I do not believe the conference report will consume any great length of time.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the conference report?

Mr. HUGHES. Mr. President, will the consideration of the conference report interfere with the morning business?

Mr. SHAFROTH. I do not think so. I presume morning business will be resumed immediately upon the conclusion of the consideration of the report.

Mr. HUGHES. I want to know about that.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair is not a prophet.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. The consideration of the conference report will only interfere with morning business during the time it is being considered, and morning business may be resumed immediately after the report is disposed of.

Mr. HUGHES. I shall object to the consideration of the conference report if it is going to interfere with morning business, for I have an important resolution which I desire to have considered during the morning hour.

Mr. SWANSON. I suggest to the Senator from Colorado that he permit the introduction of bills, and then the conference report can be taken up.

Mr. SHAFROTH. The difficulty is, as I have explained it, that the other House has adjourned until 1 o'clock to-day, having no business to transact, and is merely waiting for the disposition of this conference report by the Senate. For that reason, it seems to me, we should dispose of it as soon as possible.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The report will be read.

The Secretary read the conference report, as follows:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 12) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 11, 12, 14, 17, 22, 32, 42, 46, and 48.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 13, 15, 16, 18, 24, 25, 27, 28, 30, 31, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 43, 44, 45, 47, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, and 60, and agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 3, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$2,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 4, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$175,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 8, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In line 5 of the matter inserted by said amendment strike out the following: "who are hereby authorized"; and the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 19, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lines 4 and 5 of the matter inserted by said amendment strike out the words "to be immediately available," and insert in lieu thereof the following: "to continue available during the fiscal year 1918"; and the Senate agree to the same.



That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 20, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Transpose the matter inserted by said amendment to follow line 3 on page 54 of the bill; and the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 21, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Amend the matter inserted by said amendment as follows: In line 2, after the word "sums," insert the following: ", not exceeding \$50,000"; in line 8, strike out the word "years" and insert in lieu thereof the word "year"; in lines 9 and 10, strike out the following: "and 1918, respectively"; and after the word "offices," in line 26, strike out the remainder of the amendment; and the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 23, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following:

**"NATIONAL PARK SERVICE.**

"For employees from April 15 to June 30, 1917, inclusive, at annual rates of compensation as follows: Director, \$4,500; assistant director, \$2,500; chief clerk, \$2,000; draftsman, \$1,800; clerks—1 of class 3, 2 of class 2, 2 at \$900 each; messenger, \$600; in all, for park service in the District of Columbia, \$3,666.67, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be in lieu of salaries during such period of the Superintendent of National Parks and four other persons authorized to be employed in the District of Columbia during the fiscal year 1917 by the sundry civil appropriation act approved July 1, 1916."

And the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 26, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following:

"Traveling and miscellaneous expenses: For traveling and other miscellaneous and emergency expenses, including advances made by the disbursing clerk, authorized and approved by the Attorney General, to be expended at his discretion, the provisions of the first paragraph of section 3648, Revised Statutes, to the contrary notwithstanding, to remain available during the fiscal year 1918, \$35,000."

And the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 29, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In line 4 of the matter inserted by said amendment strike out the sum "\$992.67" and insert in lieu thereof the sum "\$991.67"; and the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 35, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In line 11 of the matter inserted by said amendment strike out the words "to be immediately available" and insert in lieu thereof the words "to be available during the fiscal year 1918"; and the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 51, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In line 2 of the matter inserted by said amendment strike out the words "cost of suit" and insert in lieu thereof the words "costs of suits," and in line 12 strike out the word "judgment" and insert in lieu thereof the words "respective judgments"; and the Senate agree to the same.

OSCAR W. UNDERWOOD,  
JOHN F. SHAFROTH,  
F. E. WARREN,

*Managers on the part of the Senate.*

J. J. FITZGERALD,  
JOHN J. EAGAN,  
J. G. CANNON,

*Managers on the part of the House.*

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The report was agreed to.

**ISSUANCE OF BONDS.**

Mr. SIMMONS. Mr. President, on behalf of the Committee on Finance I submit a favorable report (S. Rept. No. 8) with amendments on the bill (H. R. 2762) to authorize an issue of bonds to meet expenditures for the national security and defense and to extend credit to foreign governments, and for other purposes, and I submit a report (No. 8) thereon. The written report I will file just as soon as it can be typewritten, so that both the report and the bill may be printed and ready for the use of the Senate to-morrow morning. In fact, it is my purpose to request to have it printed at once, so that it may be distributed among the Senators this afternoon.

I shall not call up the bill for consideration to-day, because it is thought that probably we may expedite its passage by letting it go over until to-morrow. Immediately upon the conclusion of the morning business to-morrow I shall ask the Senate to proceed to the consideration of the bill; and it is the hope and expectation of the committee that we shall to-morrow be able to secure final action upon it before we adjourn.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be placed on the calendar.

**REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.**

Mr. WEEKS. I am directed by the Committee on Military Affairs, to which was referred the bill (S. 995) to authorize the issue to States and Territories of rifles and other property for the equipment of organizations of home guards, to report it favorably with an amendment.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be placed on the calendar.

Mr. POMERENE, from the Committee on Interstate Commerce, to which was referred the bill (S. 634) to promote export trade, and for other purposes, reported it without amendment and submitted a report (No. 9) thereon.

**HEARINGS BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE.**

Mr. THOMPSON, from the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, to which was referred Senate resolution 31, submitted by Mr. GORE on the 12th instant, reported it without amendment, and it was considered by unanimous consent and agreed to, as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, or any subcommittee thereof, be, and hereby is, authorized during the Sixty-fifth Congress to send for persons, books, and papers; to administer oaths; and to employ a stenographer, at a cost not exceeding \$1 per printed page, to report such hearings as may be had in connection with any subject which may be pending before said committee, the expense thereof to be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate; and that the committee, or any subcommittee thereof, may sit during the sessions or recess of the Senate.

**BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION INTRODUCED.**

Bills and a joint resolution were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. CHAMBERLAIN:

A bill (S. 1786) to amend certain sections of the act entitled "An act for making further and more effectual provision for the national defense, and for other purposes," approved June 3, 1916, and for other purposes; and

A bill (S. 1787) for the relief of Thomas Mulvey; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 1788) to protect railways engaged in interstate commerce from injury by trespassers; to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

By Mr. OVERMAN:

A bill (S. 1789) to commission as officers in the Regular Army of the United States National Guard officers attending service schools; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. PENROSE:

A bill (S. 1790) to amend the act of Congress approved February 6, 1907, entitled "An act granting pensions to certain enlisted men, soldiers and officers, who served in the Civil War and the War with Mexico";

A bill (S. 1791) granting a pension to L. H. Fowler; and

A bill (S. 1792) granting an increase of pension to Emma Hanglitter (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. McKELLAR:

A bill (S. 1793) for the appointment of an inspector of national parks and cemeteries; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SMITH of Georgia:

A bill (S. 1794) to repeal section 178 of the Criminal Code of the United States; and

A bill (S. 1795) to relieve Congress from the adjudication of private claims against the Government; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. OWEN:

A bill (S. 1796) to amend the act approved December 23, 1913, known as the Federal reserve act, as amended by the acts of August 4, 1914; August 15, 1914; March 3, 1915; and September 7, 1916; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Mr. SWANSON. I introduce sundry bills for reference to the Naval Affairs Committee:

Mr. JONES of Washington. Mr. President, if these are bills of a general nature, I ask that the titles be read.

By Mr. SWANSON:

A bill (S. 1797) to authorize the President, in time of war or of national emergency, to requisition or take over ships, boats, and other water craft for the use of the Government; and

A bill (S. 1798) to provide, in case of national emergency, for the transfer to the service and jurisdiction of the War Department, or of the Navy Department, of vessels, equipment, stations, and personnel of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, Department of Commerce, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. FLETCHER:

A bill (S. 1799) to amend section 4433 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, relating to working steam pressure allowable on boilers in steam vessels, and section 4418 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, relating to hydrostatic test of steam boilers; to the Committee on Fisheries.

A bill (S. 1800) to amend an act approved June 29, 1906, and entitled "An act to authorize the Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of the District of Columbia to sell, hold, and convey certain real estate"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A bill (S. 1801) for the relief of the heirs of John H. Richardson, deceased (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. CULBERSON:

A bill (S. 1802) to amend section 10 of an act entitled "An act to codify, revise, and amend the penal laws of the United States," approved March 4, 1909; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SAULSBURY:

A bill (S. 1803) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Georgetown, in the State of Delaware; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

A bill (S. 1804) for the relief of George T. Hamilton;

A bill (S. 1805) for the relief of the Delaware Transportation Co., of Wilmington, Del.; and

A bill (S. 1806) for the relief of Clyde E. White; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. KIRBY:

A bill (S. 1807) to provide for increasing the Regular Army; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BROUSSARD:

A bill (S. 1808) to close part of the alley in square 377, in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota:

A bill (S. 1809) providing for judicial practice in the Bureau of Indian Affairs; and

A bill (S. 1810) providing for qualifications of special examiner in the Bureau of Indian Affairs; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. SHAFROTH:

A bill (S. 1811) providing for the counting of service in the Army or Navy of the United States as equivalent to residence and cultivation upon homestead entries, and in the event of the soldier's death in such service, providing for the issuance of patent for such land to his widow or minor children (with accompanying paper); to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. SHEPPARD:

A bill (S. 1812) to create a national rural-credit society for the purpose of promoting agricultural credit, of devising forms of obligations eligible for rediscount at Federal reserve banks, and acceptable as security for Federal deposits, of acting as fiscal agent for the United States Government, and of establishing a suitable form of investment for postal savings-bank funds, trust funds in possession of United States courts or departments, and time deposits in national banks;

A bill (S. 1813) to provide for the establishment of national cooperative banking associations; and

A bill (S. 1814) to provide for the establishment of national cooperative rural banking associations; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

A bill (S. 1815) to establish the national chamber of agriculture for the purpose of promoting the equitable distribution of farm products; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

By Mr. ROBINSON:

A bill (S. 1816) to amend the act to regulate commerce, as amended, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

By Mr. BORAH:

A bill (S. 1817) to provide for an increased production of foodstuffs by the reclamation of arid and swamp lands of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands.

Mr. KENYON. I introduce a number of bills. I am somewhat in doubt as to the committee to which the first two bills should be referred. They might properly be referred to the

Judiciary Committee or to the Finance Committee. I would prefer to have them referred to the Agricultural Committee if it were possible. While they relate to finances and amend the internal-revenue laws in their purport, at the same time they relate to the question of the conservation of food. I am inclined to think they should go to the Finance Committee.

Mr. PENROSE. It is almost the invariable rule that any amendment to the internal-revenue laws is referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. KENYON. I think that is true. The Committee on Agriculture and Forestry have been having hearings on this question; but it would be a little incongruous, I think, to refer the bills to the Agricultural Committee, much as I should like to have it done. Hence I ask that they may be referred to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. KENYON:

A bill (S. 1818) for preventing the manufacture, sale, or transportation of adulterated, mislabeled, or misbranded linseed oil, turpentine, or paint; to the Committee on Manufactures.

A bill (S. 1819) to amend the internal-revenue law of the United States; and

A bill (S. 1820) to amend the internal-revenue law of the United States; to the Committee on Finance.

A bill (S. 1821) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Newton Primm;

A bill (S. 1822) granting an increase of pension to Daniel W. Green;

A bill (S. 1823) granting an increase of pension to Charles Blitz;

A bill (S. 1824) granting an increase of pension to Thomas T. Anderson;

A bill (S. 1825) granting an increase of pension to Lewis G. Turner; and

A bill (S. 1826) granting an increase of pension to John A. Wise; to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. JONES of Washington. I introduce a bill entitled "A bill to promote the efficiency of the United States Army and Navy," and ask that it may be printed in the RECORD. It prohibits the sale of intoxicating liquors to soldiers in uniform, and also establishes a prohibitory zone about military posts, encampments, etc. I ask that the bill may be printed in the RECORD, and I present certain other bills for reading and proper reference.

The bill (S. 1827) to promote the efficiency of the United States Army and Navy was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

A bill (S. 1827) to promote the efficiency of the United States Army and Navy.

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That it shall be unlawful to sell, supply, or have in one's possession any intoxicating liquors at any military or naval station, cantonment, camp, fort, post, officers' or enlisted men's club, navy yard, or on board ship, or in any other place which is being used at the time for the purpose of military or naval training or for mobilizing the land or naval forces during the war, and it shall be unlawful to sell, furnish, or give away intoxicating liquor to any officer or member of the military or naval forces while in uniform, or to knowingly furnish to such person or persons intoxicating liquor, whether in uniform or not, or to any employee of the Army or Navy. The Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy are hereby directed to carry these provisions into full force and effect, and they may make regulations permitting the purchase and use of such liquors in hospitals in the military and naval departments for medicinal purposes only.

It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to sell, furnish, or give away any intoxicating liquor as a beverage in, upon, or within 20 miles of any military or naval station, cantonment, camp, fort, post, officers' or enlisted men's club, navy yard, or any other such place which is being used or shall be used at any time during the war for the purpose of training the land or naval forces or mobilizing the same for military or naval service, and no such training or mobilization camp or place shall be established within 20 miles of a city or other location where the sale of intoxicating liquors is permitted for beverage purposes. The Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy are hereby directed to carry these provisions into full force and effect.

By Mr. JONES of Washington:

A bill (S. 1828) to promote the efficiency of the United States Army; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 1829) to promote the efficiency of the United States Navy; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

A bill (S. 1830) prohibiting the abridgement of the right of citizens of the United States to vote for presidential electors and Members of Congress on account of sex; to the Committee on Woman Suffrage.

A bill (S. 1831) granting a pension to Rosa Flake (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. STERLING:

A bill (S. 1832) authorizing the Federal land banks to make loans on lands within irrigation projects and giving priority of lien for loans so made; to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands.

A bill (S. 1833) granting an increase of pension to John M. Holmes (with accompanying papers); and



A bill (S. 1834) granting an increase of pension to John E. Rogers (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SMITH of Arizona:

A bill (S. 1835) for the erection of a public building in the city of Tucson, Ariz.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. SHIELDS:

A bill (S. 1836) to provide for the appointment of a district judge in the middle judicial district of the State of Tennessee, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. POINDEXTER:

A bill (S. 1837) granting an increase of pension to William S. Reed (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. STONE:

A bill (S. 1838) for the relief of Lloyd C. Stark.

Mr. STONE. I submit certain papers to accompany the bill. A similar bill has passed the Senate. I move that the bill and accompanying papers be referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

The motion was agreed to.

By Mr. HALE:

A bill (S. 1839) granting an increase of pension to Annie H. Quill;

A bill (S. 1840) granting an increase of pension to George Lansil;

A bill (S. 1841) granting a pension to Leonora V. Lunt;

A bill (S. 1842) granting an increase of pension to Edward Curtis (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1843) granting an increase of pension to Jotham B. Jacobs (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 1844) granting a pension to Hollis Tibbetts (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. JONES of Washington:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 35) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

#### BOARD OF MERCHANT SHIPPING DEFENSE.

Mr. McCUMBER. Mr. President, I submit an amendment to House bill 92, providing a system of national defense, and for other purposes. As this amendment deals with the most important problem in this war—the solution of the question of the submarine torpedo—and upon that solution we could have a termination of the war, I ask that the amendment, which is very short, may be read and referred to the appropriate committee.

There being no objection, the amendment was read and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, as follows:

There is hereby created in the Department of the Navy a board which shall be known and designated as the "Board of Merchant Shipping Defenses." Said board shall consist of the Chief Constructor of the Bureau of Construction and Repair of the Navy Department, the naval constructor of such bureau, the Commissioner of Patents, and the following other persons to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to wit, one of the highest recognized skill and experience in the construction of merchant ships, one with the highest recognized skill and experience in the navigation of such vessels, and two with the highest recognized skill, experience, and knowledge of mechanical devices used in the great steel manufacturing plants of the country. The Chief of Construction shall be the chairman of said board.

Each member of said board shall receive a salary of \$5,000 per year and reasonable expenses while employed in the duties of said board: *Provided*, That officials receiving salaries from the Government shall not have their salaries diminished by reason of services on said board.

The duty of said board and the purpose of its creation is to provide for and perfect in the shortest possible time such mechanical device or devices as can be successfully used and employed upon a merchant ship while navigating the seas to check or deflect the course of a submarine torpedo and to prevent the same from coming in contact with the hull of the merchant vessel, or to explode the same before such contact, or the perfection of any other mechanical device to protect merchant vessels from destruction by submarine other than by use of defense guns.

The said board immediately upon its organization shall advertise for suggestions from mechanics, inventors, and others, and shall examine into and pass upon the practicability or feasibility of any proposed mechanism. For the purpose of directing the inventive genius of the people of this country toward the protection of merchant shipping against the menace and enormous devastation of submarine torpedoes the sum of \$5,000,000 is hereby appropriated as a reward to any person or persons who shall succeed in inventing or producing any mechanism that will accomplish the purpose aforesaid, said sum to be divided among those who have furnished material assistance in the perfecting of any such mechanism, in accordance with the degree of services rendered by him or them, and to be apportioned by said board.

The said board shall furnish all reasonable assistance and opportunities for testing such proposed means and appliances for accomplishing this end.

#### ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. FLETCHER. I ask unanimous consent to have the President's address of April 2 printed in certain foreign languages. A few days ago the Senate passed a resolution ordering a reprint of the President's address to Congress, and there is a great demand for that address in certain foreign languages, particularly Spanish, Portuguese, and a few other languages. I think there

can be no objection, but it can not be done without a resolution. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the resolution.

There being no objection, the resolution (S. Res. 33) was read, considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to, as follows:

*Resolved*, That the address of the President of the United States delivered at a joint session of the two Houses of Congress on April 2, 1917, be reprinted in such foreign languages as shall be determined upon by the Joint Committee on Printing.

#### APPEAL TO THE COUNTRY BY THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. OWEN. I send to the desk a resolution, on which I ask immediate action.

Mr. PENROSE. Let the resolution be read for information.

Mr. OWEN. Very well.

The Secretary read the resolution (S. Res. 34), as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Senate of the United States hereby earnestly indorses the appeal to the American people made by the proclamation of the President of the United States, and joins with the President in urging every citizen of the United States, in this great national crisis, to do his or her utmost to serve the country with the highest patriotic spirit and zeal, with strenuous industry and economy, in factory, field, mine, and forest, on land and sea, and in commerce, and especially to promote and produce the largest supply of nonperishable foodstuffs possible for the ensuing season.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution? The Chair hears none. It is adopted.

#### INCREASE OF FARM PRODUCTS.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, in connection with the President's address and appeal to the farmers of the country, published in the papers this morning, urging that every tillable acre of land be cultivated, I have certain correspondence from the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs showing what the Indian Bureau is doing in this regard and the responses made through the Indian agents of our country. I wish to commend the position taken by the commissioner, as outlined in the correspondence, and showing the wonderful work he is undertaking to accomplish on the Indian reservations, which is in accord with the President's recommendations. In this connection, so that the Senate may know just what is being done, I ask that the letter addressed to me by the commissioner, together with certain other correspondence, be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the matter was ordered printed in the RECORD, as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
OFFICE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,  
Washington, April 16, 1917.

Hon. REED SMOOT,  
United States Senate.

MY DEAR SENATOR: Complying with your verbal request, I am sending you copy of my telegram sent to 130 superintendents of Indian reservations and schools on April 9, 1917, also copy of my letter to the same people and others of April 12, 1917, together with a few of the many similar telegrams and letters received in reply.

There is every indication that the employees of the Indian Bureau and the Indians will patriotically and promptly respond to our appeal for intensive food production, and that the result will be exceedingly gratifying.

The Indians of the country have come to understand and appreciate their true relationship to our Government. They are fast becoming producers rather than altogether consumers. I am confident that in the impending war situation the Indians will demonstrate themselves, both as tillers of the soil and as soldiers, in such manner as to command the admiration of the white citizens of the Nation.

Sincerely, yours,

CATO SELLS,  
Commissioner.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 9, 1917.

To KNEALE, Superintendent,  
Utah and Ouray, Utah:

War situation makes it imperative that every tillable acre of land on Indian reservations be intensively cultivated this season to supply food demands, particularly wheat, beans, potatoes, corn, and meat. Call farmers and leading Indians together immediately for organized united effort under your continuous supervision. This is of the highest importance and requires aggressive action. There must be no delay in anything necessary to insure results. You are authorized to take older boys out of school temporarily for farm work. Wire what may be expected and report progress by letter.

CATO SELLS, Commissioner.

#### FOOD SITUATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,  
Washington, April 12, 1917.

To SUPERINTENDENTS:

I am much gratified at the prompt and enthusiastic responses to my telegram of April 9, urging increased production of foodstuffs by the Indians. Plans are already under way on practically every reservation. This campaign must be aggressively followed up by every means within our reach. The exact methods to be followed will depend upon the conditions on each reservation and upon the superintendent's ingenuity in devising ways and means.

As stated in my telegram the war situation makes it imperative that every tillable acre of land be intensively cultivated. With the entry of the United States into the world war the importance of an increased food supply can not be overestimated. We must sacrifice every non-essential along other lines for this supreme object. The service farmers should get into the field early and stay late, encouraging and

assisting the Indians in every way possible. Enlist the cooperation of the lessees of Indian land and of the white farmers in the vicinity. This appeal is based on both economic and patriotic grounds. See that it is brought home to every employee and Indian on the reservation through the farmers and other industrial employees. Publish it in the school and agency papers and circulate it by every other means which may occur to you. Appeal to the patriotism of the Indians. Show how they can serve their country effectively in the present emergency by exerting themselves to the uttermost in the production of foodstuffs. While my telegram mentioned foodstuffs, "particularly wheat, beans, potatoes, corn, and meat," there should be no diminution in the production of forage for your own use.

With "a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull all together," I feel that the Indians will play a large and important part in the economic history of the Nation during this period of war stress.

Bread and meat are an essential factor in this dreadful emergency, and I am extremely anxious that the Indians shall fully demonstrate their devotion to our country and their capacity for industrial accomplishment, as well as otherwise should circumstances require.

The success of our efforts in this respect will depend very largely upon the ability, aggressiveness, and diligence of the superintendents having immediate supervision. Report progress from time to time by letter and do not permit any let-up in this campaign.

CATO SELLS, Commissioner.

[Telegram.]

UINTAH, UTAH, April 11, 1917.

SELLS, Commissioner:

Office wire 9th. Country peculiarly adapted navy beans. Believe can seed 2,000 acres Indian lands.

KNEALE, Superintendent.

[Telegram.]

MOUNT PLEASANT, MICH., April 11, 1917.

SELLS, Commissioner:

Your telegram 9th. All employees and pupils willing to forego vacation and do everything possible to put entire farm under cultivation.

COCHRAN, Superintendent.

[Telegram.]

SANTA FE, N. MEX., April 11, 1917.

SELLS, Commissioner:

Reference telegram food supply. Every foot of school land which can be utilized will be put to best possible use. Much interest shown to produce abundant crops this season. Flower garden and campus will be planted to beans. If season is favorable, much more will be produced here than ever before.

SNYDER, Superintendent.

[Telegram.]

EL RENO, OKLA., April 12, 1917.

SELLS, Commissioner:

Your wire 9th. All school farm seeded. Doubled garden space. Breaking new ground. Holding meetings in all districts. Practically all Indians working. Prospects good. Letter follows.

SCOTT, Superintendent.

[Telegram.]

RIVERSIDE, CAL., April 12, 1917.

SELLS, Commissioner:

Answering your wire 9th, every acre school farm utilized; in addition have rented and in crop 175 acres for forage and 25 for vegetables, including potatoes and beans. Will increase if I can get land.

CONSER, Superintendent.

[Telegram.]

FLANDREAU, S. DAK., April 12, 1917.

SELLS, Commissioner:

Will cultivate every acre of land not necessary for pasture and hay for stock. Will have enlarged garden, and plant about 25 acres potatoes and 10 acres of beans. Every employee with family and employees' club will have garden. Am arranging to buy seed corn and potatoes for a few Indian families not able to buy for themselves.

PIERCE, Superintendent.

[Telegram.]

ALBUQUERQUE, N. MEX., April 13, 1917.

SELLS, Commissioner:

Your message 9. All suitable land will be planted to food and forage crops, also large quantity pork, some beef, poultry, and dairy products will be produced; sufficient boys to handle situation without taking them out of school.

PERRY, Superintendent.

[Telegram.]

TOMAH, WIS., April 13, 1917.

SELLS, Commissioner:

Your wire 9. Have rented 160 acres pasture, 80 acres tillable land. Will cultivate school farm of 340 acres to the limit, even though we are compelled to dismiss school early to insure money for seed.

COMPTON, Superintendent.

[Telegram.]

BEMIDJI, MINN., April 13, 1917.

SELLS, Commissioner:

Your telegram 9th. Indians loyal and preparations being made for largest crop increase in history of Red Lake Reservation.

DICKENS, Superintendent.

[Telegram.]

IGNACIO, COLO., April 13, 1917.

SELLS, Commissioner:

Your telegram 9th. Indians are responding nobly to special call for intensive farming on account of war situation. We have talked individually to 90 per cent of male adults. General council to-morrow. Will report further by letter.

WEST, Superintendent.

HASKELL INSTITUTE,  
Lawrence, Kans., April 11, 1917.

HON. CATO SELLS,

Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. COMMISSIONER: Your telegram of the 9th relating to the shortage of food supply and suggestion that we make the best possible use of the school farm during the coming season was received and answered by wire yesterday, the message being as follows:

"Your telegram 9th. Pushing farm and garden work to the limit of man and horse power. Season very dry, therefore favorable for Haskell farm. Practically all land plowed. Early farm and garden crops planted. Doing well. Definite plans made for planting every available acre of school land and have rented a farm of 70 acres adjoining school. I assure you hearty cooperation from all here. If the season is favorable throughout will break the record here in producing food supplies. The elements only can defeat the effort being and to be made. Letter follows."

Having seen the school farm here, you may be interested to know just what the plans are and how they are developing, therefore I am writing because I could not give full information in a telegram without making it too long.

The present season has been very dry, and therefore has been unusually favorable for getting the spring work done on the school farm. The organization of the help has not been very satisfactory, but that has been corrected by changing the position of assistant farmer to that of laborer, thus making it possible to use help that we have at the school without increasing the total salary list.

As I said in the telegram, practically all of the tillable land available for cultivation has been plowed. In fact, the plowing will be completed within a day or two. Sixty acres of wheat were sowed last fall, and the prospect is fairly good for a reasonable crop. The winter was extremely dry and some of the wheat killed out, but I believe if the spring season is favorable we ought to get at least three-fourths of a yield. I am sorry that there was not a larger acreage sowed, but, of course, it was too late to sow wheat in this section of the country when I came.

The following spring crops have been planted:

Thirty-five acres of oats, for grain crop.  
Thirty-seven acres of land is ready to sow to oats and alfalfa, the oats to be used as a hay crop. The land is thin and needs to be seeded. We will need the alfalfa for the dairy as well as to bring up the land.

Ten acres of alsike.  
Twenty-two acres of red clover.  
One hundred and thirty acres ready for corn.  
Thirty acres of potatoes, planted.  
Ten acres ready for sorghum, for hay.  
Seven acres ready for cane, for making sirup.  
Five acres mangels and turnips.  
Two acres ready for broom corn, from which we will make brooms for use in the school.

Two acres ready for rape, for hog pasture.

Garden crops as follows, planted or to be planted:

Two acres beans, string, for canning.  
Three acres peas, for canning.  
Two and one-half acres onions, for winter use.  
Three acres cabbage for winter use.  
Five acres tomatoes, for canning.  
Seven acres corn, for canning.  
Two acres pumpkins, for canning.  
Ten acres beans, navy and other varieties, for winter use.  
Five acres sweet potatoes.

Beets, cucumbers, squash, cauliflower, and miscellaneous garden vegetables of great variety, of sufficient acreage to supply the school during the summer and fall months, and, so far as possible, for winter use.

There are 280 acres of wild hay, all of which will be cut twice, if the season is favorable. Also 25 acres of alfalfa, which should yield four crops; 5 acres of alsike and timothy; and 15 acres of timothy.

Because of so much of the pasture land of the school farm being low and subject to floods, I thought it advisable to rent some land adjoining the school, if possible, and have made arrangements for about 70 acres which joins on the east. This land is not of a strong quality, but there are probably 35 acres of good blue-grass pasture; about 20 acres of prairie meadow, which will be cut for hay and pastured in the fall; and probably 10 to 15 acres of land, which will be put into oats to furnish oats hay. There is also a small field of crimson clover, which will be used as pasture late in the fall.

I have had the space between the trees in the orchard plowed not only because the trees will be better because of the plowing but because the land should be utilized for raising garden stuff. I am planning to have even the spaces in the rows utilized in raising cucumbers, canteloupes, and water melons. Have advised employees to raise their own vegetables so far as possible, and will allow each family which cares to do so to have a small garden patch. The employees' club will be given a small tract of land and will raise vegetables for their own use. In fact, as I stated in the telegram, we are planning to use every available acre, or fraction of an acre, on the school farm and in the garden, orchards, and everywhere to produce food supplies.

We are also planning to establish a large poultry department. We are moving what poultry houses there are to higher and drier land, and getting ready to start the poultry business in such a way as to make it really worth while for the school. Hope to be able to raise chickens enough to supply the school on special occasions, such as Thanksgiving, Christmas, etc., and to furnish as many eggs as possible.

The dairy is supplying at this time about 150 gallons of milk per day. As soon as we can turn the cows on the pasture, that quantity will be increased. If the season is favorable, we ought to raise plenty of forage and rough feed of all kinds for the dairy. Of course, with as large a dairy as is kept here, it will probably be necessary to buy ground feed unless we are unusually fortunate. The conditions last year, as you know, were such as to make the results very unsatisfactory. Every pound of grain and ground feed not only for the dairy but for the horses has been purchased, and it is a very heavy expense, of course. Corn chop at the present time is costing \$52 per ton and bran \$38. With a favorable season it certainly will not be necessary to buy anything next year except bran. Of course, very much depends upon the season, but I assure you we will do everything that it is possible for us to do to produce food supplies of every kind. The general conditions in this section of the country with reference to wheat are really alarming. I am told that a large proportion of the acreage of wheat in the western part of this State is in very bad condition and it is probable that the crop will be almost an entire failure over most of that portion of the State. The prospect at present for a fruit crop is fairly good. It is



out intention to purchase a canning outfit and to can fruit and vegetables of all kinds during the summer if we succeed in raising them.

I shall be very glad indeed to have suggestions at any time concerning the effort to make the agricultural department of this school do its whole part.

Very truly, yours,

H. B. PRAIRS, *Superintendent.*

#### PRICE OF AMERICAN FLAGS.

Mr. POMERENE. I send to the desk a resolution and ask that it be read.

The Secretary read the resolution (S. Res. 35), as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Federal Trade Commission be, and is hereby, directed to make an immediate investigation into the operations and accounts of the leading concerns engaged in the industry of the manufacture, distribution, and sale of American flags and the materials out of which they are made, for the purpose of ascertaining the facts concerning the recent increase in price of American flags, and into any unfair practices or monopolistic conditions that may obtain in the industry, and report the same to the Senate during the present session of Congress, if possible.

Mr. POMERENE. Mr. President, I was prompted to offer this resolution by a letter I received from a very prominent firm of merchants in Ohio who are dealers in flags. This firm is reputable and reliable, and I beg the indulgence of the Senate while I read just a paragraph from the letter written to me on the subject:

On account of the recent demand for flags, the jobbing price of one grade of flags has been increased from \$3.35 to \$8.50 per gross. On the wool bunting flags recently a discount of 40 per cent on the list price was allowed to jobbers. The price to-day has been advanced to 35 per cent added to the list price and the factories refuse to accept any more orders for shipment on April 15 except at prices which may prevail at that time. You can readily figure that the advance during the past month has been from 100 per cent to 250 per cent already, and as quotations have been withdrawn it rather indicates an advance of 300 to 400 per cent.

I feel that this matter ought to be investigated, and I therefore ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the resolution.

Mr. PENROSE. I did not hear the resolution when it was read. What method is suggested for the investigation?

Mr. POMERENE. By the Federal Trade Commission.

Mr. PENROSE. That is all right.

The resolution was considered by unanimous consent and agreed to.

#### OSAGE INDIAN LANDS.

Mr. WALSH submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 36), which was read:

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he hereby is, requested to transmit to the Senate information as to the number of leases of lands of the Osage Indians, in the State of Oklahoma, issued or authorized since the 1st day of January, 1916, and the area embraced therein, designating the number of and area embraced in leases of lands within the bounds of the so-called Foster lease, and particularly as to how far there is community of actual ownership between the lessees in such leases, what effort is being made to prevent the monopoly of such lands under such leases; to advise the Senate of the number of applications for leases pending and the area covered thereby, and to supplement such communication as he may make in reply to this resolution with a schedule showing as to both leases issued and applications pending, the lessee or applicants, the date, the area, and the community of interest, if any such exists.

Mr. GALLINGER. I suggest to the Senator from Montana that in accordance with our usual custom the word "directed" should be substituted for the word "requested" in the resolution.

Mr. WALSH. I gladly adopt the suggestion of the Senator from New Hampshire.

Mr. GALLINGER. Let it be so amended.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolution will be so modified.

Mr. WALSH. I ask unanimous consent for its present consideration.

The resolution was considered by unanimous consent and agreed to.

#### HEARINGS BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. OVERMAN submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 37), which was read and referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Appropriations, or any subcommittee thereof, be authorized to send for persons and papers and to administer oaths, and to employ a stenographer, at a cost not to exceed \$1 per printed page, to report such hearings as may be had in connection with any subject which may be pending before said committee; that the committee may sit during the sessions or recesses of the Senate, and that expenses contracted hereunder shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate.

#### SUNDRY CIVIL APPROPRIATIONS.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the action of the House of Representatives disagreeing to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 11) making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, and requesting a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon.

Mr. OVERMAN. I move that the Senate insist upon its amendments, agree to the conference asked for by the House, the conferees on the part of the Senate to be appointed by the Chair.

The motion was agreed to; and the Vice President appointed Mr. OVERMAN, Mr. UNDERWOOD, and Mr. WARREN conferees on the part of the Senate.

#### ARMY APPROPRIATIONS.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the action of the House of Representatives disagreeing to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 13) making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, and for other purposes, and requesting a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. I move that the Senate insist upon its amendments, agree to the conference asked for by the House, the conferees on the part of the Senate to be appointed by the Chair.

The motion was agreed to; and the Vice President appointed Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, Mr. HITCHCOCK, and Mr. WARREN conferees on the part of the Senate.

#### MILITARY ACADEMY APPROPRIATIONS.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the action of the House of Representatives disagreeing to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 14) making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, and for other purposes, and requesting a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. I move that the Senate insist upon its amendments, agree to the conference asked for by the House, the conferees on the part of the Senate to be appointed by the Chair.

The motion was agreed to; and the Vice President appointed Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, Mr. HITCHCOCK, and Mr. WARREN conferees on the part of the Senate.

#### WASHINGTON RAILWAY & ELECTRIC CO.

Mr. HUGHES. Mr. President, I call up Senate resolution 23.

There being no objection, the Senate resumed the consideration of Senate resolution 23, submitted by Mr. HUGHES on the 4th instant, and reported from the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate by Mr. THOMPSON on the 12th instant, which was read, as follows:

Whereas differences have arisen between the Washington Railway & Electric Co. (a street railway corporation in the District of Columbia, created and existing by virtue of the act of Congress approved June 5, 1900) and certain of its employees, by reason of which said employees declared a strike or "walkout" on Monday, March 12, 1917, and withdrew from the service of the company; and

Whereas the failure of the said street railway company and its employees to settle and adjust their differences has caused and is causing great public inconvenience and loss; and

Whereas it is in the interest of the public safety and welfare that the causes of the existing differences between the Washington Railway & Electric Co. and its employees should be ascertained and a means devised, if possible, whereby the same may be justly accommodated: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That a committee of five Senators be appointed by the Presiding Officer of the Senate, who are hereby given full authority to investigate the cause or causes which have occasioned the present strike by the said employees of the Washington Railway & Electric Co., and to report the result of its investigation, with such recommendations as it may deem proper to make, to the Senate at the earliest possible day, and the said committee or subcommittee thereof is hereby given power and authority to summon witnesses, administer oaths, and take testimony under oath as to all matters and things covered by this resolution and to employ such clerical and stenographic assistance as may be necessary in the premises, the expenses of said committee to be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, when the resolution was before the Senate a few days ago I made a motion to refer it to the Committee on the District of Columbia, feeling that it was of sufficient moment to warrant the careful consideration of a standing committee. The Senate in its wisdom voted against the motion I had made by a majority of 6, as I remember it.

I have no disposition, Mr. President, to make any further effort to secure what I think ought to be done in the interest of good legislation. We have a Committee on the District of Columbia and we also have a Committee on Corporations Organized in the District of Columbia. Either one of those committees would properly have jurisdiction over a matter of this kind. But the Senator from New Jersey was earnest and determined in his purpose of having the matter disposed of directly, without committee action. If the Senator still thinks that is the wise thing to do, I shall make no further objection to the resolution, but I can not help believing that the Senator from New Jersey is making a mistake in forcing the matter at this time without sending it to a committee having jurisdiction of the subject,

which committee would determine whether or not it is wise to make the proposed investigation.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, as a member of the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, I was perfectly willing that the cost of the investigation should be authorized, or "sanctioned," as the law terms it. The only object I had in desiring it reported as I thought the committee should report it, and did report it, was because the Committee on the District of Columbia has the subject matter of the resolution under its jurisdiction. I do not think there is a member of that committee who would not have given attention to the resolution and as to whether it was really a proper thing to undertake an investigation of the question at this particular time.

I shall not object, Mr. President, to the present consideration of the resolution. The Senate, as the Senator from New Hampshire has said, decided that this matter should not go to the regular committee or the committee that has jurisdiction of the subject matter of the resolution, and that a special committee should be appointed for the purpose. As far as I am concerned I care nothing more about it. I suppose that the special committee will give it just as close attention and as much care and investigation as the regular committee having the subject matter under jurisdiction would have done.

Therefore, Mr. President, as far as I am personally concerned I did not object to the present consideration of the resolution, and I shall say nothing further in relation to the question.

Mr. HARDING. I should like to submit an amendment to the resolution.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment will be stated.

The SECRETARY. At the end of line 5, on page 2, after the word "Company," insert the following:

And to make full inquiry into such acts of violence and lawless destruction of property as have taken place during the progress of the strike and what steps have been taken by the police force of the District of Columbia to prevent such acts of lawlessness.

Mr. HUGHES. I have no objection to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, I observe there is no limit to the expenditures this committee may make, and I think it might well be limited. I move, at the end of the resolution to have the words inserted "not to exceed the sum of \$5,000."

Mr. HUGHES. I have no doubt that \$5,000 will be sufficient. At the same time I do not think we ought to treat this investigating committee any differently from the way in which we treat any other committee. There has been an additional element of investigation injected into the resolution which may be quite far-reaching in its scope. Of course, as the Senator knows, I do not like to see public money squandered any more than he does; but I do not think we ought to put a limit of \$5,000 upon the investigation.

Mr. GALLINGER. It does not seem to me that the investigation is going to be very wide in its scope. There has been a strike on a street railroad in the city of Washington, and the strike has failed, and having failed they come now to Congress and ask Congress to take up the controversy and make an investigation. I recall, Mr. President, an appropriation that was made not long ago for the investigation of a certain matter in the District of Columbia, and if the newspapers are correct the amount of money that was suggested in that resolution has been greatly exceeded, and that seems to be the rule nowadays. I feel sure that \$5,000 is more than should be expended, but at the same time it is always well to put a limit on the amount of money that is to be expended in an investigation. It has been almost the universal rule. Yet if the Senator feels this ought not to be done I will withdraw the amendment.

Mr. HUGHES. I do. I hope the investigation can be conducted with an expenditure of much less than \$5,000, and I will cooperate in every way I can to see that it does.

Mr. GALLINGER. I think, myself, it ought not to cost \$5,000.

Mr. HUGHES. I agree with the Senator, but I prefer under the circumstances not to have that limit placed upon the investigation.

Mr. GALLINGER. Very well. I will withdraw the amendment, in deference to the wishes of the Senator from New Jersey.

Mr. SMOOT. Does not the Senator from New Jersey know that it will not cost \$5,000?

Mr. HUGHES. I hope so and believe so. At the same time I prefer that it be not limited. In view of the situation as it exists, I do not think we ought to put ourselves in the position of attempting to hamper any investigation.

Mr. SMOOT. Perhaps I ought to say that the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate did not discuss the question of cost. The Senator from New Hamp-

shire is right wherein he states that the cost of an investigation is generally limited. I will say to the Senator that I do not think there was anything presented to the committee to indicate what the cost would be, nor was there any intimation made as to how extensive an investigation would take place. I asked the Secretary of Labor for his opinion as to the investigation, and he stated that he had already done all that he could, that the Public Utilities Commission of the District had done all they could do, but expressed the opinion that the investigation might bring out something new regarding the situation. That is as far as he recommended the investigation, and I thought it very proper that it should go no further.

Of course, if the Senator does not desire to have a limitation put on the expenditure I shall not insist, but I do not believe the investigation is going to cost \$5,000.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Was the amendment of the Senator from New Hampshire withdrawn?

Mr. HUGHES. It was withdrawn.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the resolution as amended.

The resolution as amended was agreed to.

#### HOOR OF MEETING TO-MORROW.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I move that when the Senate adjourns to-day it be until 11 o'clock to-morrow.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. HITCHCOCK subsequently said:

Mr. President, since the Senate acted on the motion that when it adjourns to-day it adjourn to meet at 11 o'clock to-morrow, my attention has been called to the fact that a Republican conference has been called for 10 o'clock to-morrow. Therefore I ask that the motion be reconsidered.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the motion is reconsidered.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. The Senate therefore will meet to-morrow under its standing order at 12 o'clock noon.

#### JUSTIFICATION OF THE WAR WITH GERMANY BY THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. OWEN. Mr. President, a few days since I received a letter from a well-known lawyer in Oklahoma advising me that many of the people in his neighborhood were opposed to war with Germany, and saw no reason for it, and asking me, gravely, what justification I could offer for it. It is clear from my correspondence that some of our citizens do not fully understand some of the most important facts which justified the United States in accepting the repeated challenge to war by the Imperial German Government. Some of our people seem moved by the obvious truth that war is deplorable and to believe we ought not to engage in this war.

Mr. President, certainly war is deplorable, but abject cowardly submission to tyranny, to persistent wrong, to brute force, is more deplorable—it is despicable. America is incapable of such submission.

Submission to the brute force of Germany by France, by Russia, or by England in the last two years would probably have ended the democracies of the world; would have put the United States in the most deadly peril; and for us to submit to her brute force now would put both our present and our future in jeopardy.

I rejoice that the President of the United States has pointed out the danger to the world and to the civilization of the world of the triumph of the Imperial Government of Germany in this European conflict. I rejoice that on entering this conflict the mighty powers of this great Republic will be used alone in defending and preserving liberty; not in a spirit of malice or hatred of the German people, but against the house of Hohenzollern; to assist in taking from the hands of William II the power to further brutalize the great German people who have infinitely deserved a better fate.

I have always admired the German people. I have admired their sturdy common sense, their industry, their virtues, and their home-loving qualities. I have admired their intellectual attainments, their internal democratic development, their progress in the sciences, in the arts. I have loved their music and enjoyed their poetry and their literature. Notwithstanding their confessed good qualities, their natural peace-loving qualities, the actual governmental control of the German people has since 1870 been under the directing hand of the Prussian military machine, that subordinates every other interest of statecraft—agriculture, factories, commerce, school, church, home—to military power and to the aggrandizement of the house of Hohenzollern and of the smaller allied German kings and princes.

The Prussian King, ex officio Emperor, claims to rule by "divine right," without the consent of the German people, and he does rule them without their consent.



Any citizen who criticizes the Government, the Emperor, or the King of Prussia is guilty of a crime, *lèse majesté*, subject to instant imprisonment. The citizen is a subject; he is not free.

The press is not free, and the educational system, from kindergarten, gymnasium, and high school to university, is controlled by the dominant power of the Kaiser, and the people have been taught systematically and thoroughly that obedience is the first duty of a subject of the Kaiser and that the doctrine of the military powers is right; and, unhappily, the doctrine of the military powers of Germany is that might makes right; that military necessity is not bound by treaty, by moral law, or by any other law; that terrorism or frightfulness is a lawful weapon in the hands of the military machine; that when a soldier makes himself terrible by wholesale slaughter and destruction, regardless of the laws of humanity, he shortens the war by intimidating those who would oppose.

Thus it is that the German people have been led to their doom by this ungodly, vicious military machine; thus it is that they have alienated the sympathy of the whole world, and those Americans who have loved the German people see no way to protect the world or to protect the German people except by overthrowing Prussian militarism, overthrowing the Hohenzollerns.

While the people of Germany are by nature democratic and peace loving, nevertheless their order, obedience, industry, their very virtues, their efficiency, as subjects of the Kaiser, have been made an instrumentality in the hands of the military machine which threatens the peace of the whole world, which threatens our peace, and has waged war on us in spite of every effort on our part to prevent it.

Mr. President, while Bismarck made many concessions to the development of local democracy in Germany and developed a great democratic efficiency in Germany as a concession to the constantly increasing intelligence of the German people, as a concession to the constantly increasing demand for democracy in Germany, nevertheless in framing the German Empire he and the Hohenzollerns so framed it as to put that Empire under the practical domination of the Kingdom of Prussia, whose King claimed to govern mankind by the "divine right" and in partnership with Almighty God Himself, a doctrine descended from Frederick II, sometimes called "the Great," but who did not believe in God at all in the affairs of men except in so far as the affectation of that belief served his selfish ambitions.

The control of the German Empire by Prussia and the control of Prussia by the house of Hohenzollern left William the Second the master of the army and navy, of the war machine, with the power to declare war. The consent of the subordinate Bundesrath, composed of appointees of the kings and princes of Germany was not necessary. He and his military captains have been moved by the principle of the Hohenzollern family, *ambition*, first, last, and all the time; *ambition*, wrapped in the cloak of pure patriotism, parading as Germany, as the fatherland; but always beneath has been the determined purpose to aggrandize the house of Hohenzollern and the army. Hence arose the military slogan "Deutschland über Alles," which being interpreted meant "The house of Hohenzollern and the military autocracy—über Alles." Hence the greatly exploited notion of "Weltmacht," which meant power over the world by the Hohenzollerns and their military autocracy. Hence that mysterious toast "Der Tag," which meant THE DAY when the house of Hohenzollern and the military autocracy would rule all mankind, the day when autocratic military power would rule mankind under the blasphemous claim of "divine right," and should impose its will over the liberties of the civilized and uncivilized nations of the world through brute force and terrorism or "Schrecklichkeit." The world is compelled to teach the Kaiser and his subject soldiers the folly of trying to terrorize the world.

In some things this Government may well profit by the glorious example of the German Government. They have magnificently developed vocational industrial education, have established innumerable cooperative democratic societies, State insurance against old age, accidents, and so forth, and have thoroughly cared for the unemployed man and made him self-supporting, and have wonderfully developed municipal ownership, and so forth. Organized industrial democracy has been made the helpless tool of political military autocracy, and the Germans in large measure seem not to see this.

In August, 1914, when the ambitious Hohenzollerns had artfully contrived to prepare their war machine with an overwhelming supply of cannon, powder, shells, machine guns, rifles, transportation material, and all the accouterments of war; when they found France inadequately protected, Russia without war supplies, England with no army, Luxemburg and Belgium incapable

of defense, they threw suddenly this desolating war machine of terrorism like an avalanche on the fair fields of Luxemburg, Belgium, and France, intending to seize Paris, force a treaty with France, impose a giant indemnity, as it did it 1870, then dominate Russia, and establish throughout the world "Der Tag," "Weltmacht," "Deutschland über Alles," and establish the house of Hohenzollern as the military autocratic rulers of mankind in the sweeping destruction of the liberties of the world.

The Hohenzollerns under Frederick William of Brandenburg and Prussia, under Frederick the Second and his successors have always followed the doctrine that—

Might makes right.

They have always despised the American doctrine of Abraham Lincoln, who had "the faith to believe that right would make might."

The Hohenzollerns always believed in the doctrine of *absolute monarchy* as against limited monarchy or *democracy* in any form. Under them Prussia has been an armed camp, an army for over a hundred and fifty years, glorifying war and military power and for 50 years keeping Europe in a state of constant suspense and apprehension of the blow which all Europe feared but believed would sometime surely fall. The Hohenzollerns believed in the false monarchical doctrines of the Bourbons, whose principles you will find cast in bronze on the cannon we took from Spain in 1898, now mounted at the north end of the War Department in Washington City.

On the mouth of one of these cannon, called de Mareschal Le Duc de Humieres, you will find these words:

"Le passe par tous"—

The passway through everything. That is, the cannon's mouth is the passway through broken treaties, through the boundaries of undefended neighbors, through justice and righteousness, through industry and honor—the pathway to the so-called "glory" of kings and the ruin of peoples. On the base of that cannon you will find the words:

"Nec pluribus impar"—

Not unequal to many. That is, the cannon is not unequal to many people—to very many people. It can slay people; it can dominate people; it can tax millions without the consent of the people. This is the doctrine of autocracy against democracy.

On the body of that Bourbon cannon you will find the phrase:

"Ultima ratio regum"—

The final argument of kings. When the people argue for self-government, when the people argue that justice is justice, that right is right, that their conscience is the whispering of the spirit of God, then the people hear the final argument of kings, the final argument of the Hohenzollerns and of military autocracy—the cannon's roar—who would teach the world the pernicious doctrine that *might makes right*.

These are the real principles of military autocracy when moved by the royal family pride; by cold, selfish ambition, playing upon the prejudices, the weaknesses, the ignorances of mankind. Yes; playing upon the most sacred sentiments of mankind; playing even upon the trust of mankind in the Divine Spirit. These vicious military autocratic forces which are now assailing the liberties of mankind under the grossly false pretense of protecting the German people against their supposed enemies are the same in spirit that established the "Holy Alliance" signed by "Alexander the First," Emperor of Russia, of the Romanoff family; by Francis the First, Emperor of Austria, of the Hapsburgs; by Frederick William the Third, King of Prussia, of the Hohenzollerns, in 1815, in which they pledged themselves—

"to take for their sole guide the precepts of that holy religion (the Savior taught), namely, the precepts of justice, Christian charity, peace";

Pledged themselves—

"by unalterable good will, the mutual affection with which they ought to be animated; to consider themselves all as members of one and the same Christian nation; the three allied princes looking on themselves as merely delegated by Providence to govern three branches of the one family, namely, Austria, Prussia, and Russia, thus confessing that the Christian world, of which they and their people form a part, has in reality no other sovereign than Him to whom alone power really belongs, because in Him alone are found all the treasures of love, science, and infinite wisdom—that is to say, God, our Divine Savior, the Word of the Most High, the Word of Life."

The *Holy Alliance* had for its sinister, deceitful purpose the misleading of the people of these great countries, through the piety and good will of the people, into the belief that their leadership was actually moved by these high *holy* sentiments.

The history of Europe demonstrated that they were moved by nothing of the kind, but alone by their own selfish ambitions,



and that they made this pretended treaty for the purpose merely of establishing themselves in the confidence of their people and of neighboring religious peoples, while in reality they were constantly engaged in enriching themselves and their court favorites and their own families at the expense of the people, and never hesitated to sacrifice the poor people, their subjects, their quasi slaves, on the field of battle or in exile in order to further the family interests of the Romanoffs, the Hapsburgs, and the Hohenzollerns. It was an autocratic military combination intended to promote the selfish interests of these families by military force and to enable them in concert to prevent the people of Russia, Prussia, and Austria making any headway in self-government, and to prevent the self-government of men making progress in any other part of the world. This blasphemous combination—I say blasphemous, because they pretended to have a charter from the Throne of Grace and to govern by divine right under the special sanction of the Almighty, when they well knew the corruption of their own courts and of their own selfishness—amended this self-serving declaration of 1815 of their own “holiness” by adding several articles to this treaty of peculiar interest to all democracies.

In 1822 the “Holy Alliance” added certain articles known as the Secret Treaty of Verona, as follows:

“ARTICLE 1. The high contracting powers being convinced that the system of representative government is equally as incompatible with the monarchical principles as the maxim of the sovereignty of the people with the divine right, engage mutually, in the most solemn manner, to use all their efforts to put an end to the system of representative governments, in whatever country it may exist in Europe, and to prevent its being introduced in those countries where it is not yet known.

“ART 2. As it can not be doubted that the liberty of the press is the most powerful means used by the pretended supporters of the rights of nations to the detriment of those of princes, the high contracting parties promise reciprocally to adopt all proper measures to suppress it, not only in their own States, but also in the rest of Europe.”

Here we find the Hohenzollerns and the Hapsburgs, who still dominate Germany and Austria, making a solemn covenant with the Romanoffs of Russia and with the Bourbons, through King Louis XVIII, of France, whom they had placed upon the French throne, and solemnly engaging in—

A deliberately prepared and deadly compact to destroy all the democracies of the world;

To stamp out the liberty of the press in all Europe, even outside their own dominions; and thus—

To keep all mankind in ignorance, in order that they and their families, who were constantly intermarrying with other like families, might continue to dominate mankind by military force.

This blasphemous “Holy Alliance” by this very treaty furnished 20,000,000 francs annually to Louis XVIII to wage war on the limited monarchy of Spain, which the people of Spain had by painful revolution established and to reestablish an absolute monarchy in Spain under the same prince, in order to discourage and break down any right whatever of the people of Spain to govern themselves. They did not hesitate to cause the murder of the people of Spain to carry out their “holy” Christian purposes.

This blasphemous “Holy Alliance” then sent an Austrian army into Italy and accomplished the same identical purpose, murdering the Italian people for the same “holy” Christian reasons. This wicked “Holy Alliance” then proposed sending other armies and navies to North and South America for the purpose, as they said, of “reducing the revolting colonies of Spain and Portugal on the Western Hemisphere” and thus strangling all representative governments at their birth throughout North and South America. What they really meant was that they intended to send an army into Brazil to destroy a republic in Brazil, to send an army into the Argentine, into Chile, into Colombia, into Peru, into Venezuela, into the Central American States, and into Mexico, to suppress the freedom of the people, to prevent their governing themselves, to put them again under an absolute monarchy, so that the monarchical principle should govern all mankind, and democracy never should be permitted to establish its foot upon the entire earth. That was their purpose.

Canning, of Great Britain, notified this detestable conspiracy, known as the “Holy Alliance,” that Great Britain would oppose such an assault on the former colonies of Spain and Portugal, for Great Britain, though a limited monarchy, was already a great representative government, loving liberty and justice.

President Monroe, advised of this conspiracy of the houses of Hohenzollern and of Hapsburg to invade the liberties of North

and South America, sent his message to Congress in December, 1823, in which he made the following statement of principles known as the “Monroe doctrine.”

He said:

“It is impossible that the allied powers should extend their political system to any portion of either continent without endangering our peace and happiness; nor can anyone believe that our southern brethren, if left to themselves, would adopt it of their own accord. It is equally impossible, therefore, that we should behold such interposition in any form with indifference.”

He said:

“With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power we have not interfered and shall not interfere. But with the Governments who have declared their independence and maintained it, and whose independence we have, on great consideration and on just principles, acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them or controlling in any other manner their destiny by any European power in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States.”

This firm stand taken by Great Britain and the United States prevented representative government and the democracies of the Western Hemisphere from being destroyed by the unlimited rapacity and cold-blooded ambition of the Hohenzollerns, the Hapsburg, and their “holy” associates.

Mr. President, this same group attempted to set up a monarchical government in Mexico, when the United States was embarrassed and in the throes of the Civil War, by sending Mexico an emperor—Maximilian, an Austrian gentleman of the Hapsburg family—who quickly had some unhappy dealings with the democracies of the Western Hemisphere. Let him repose in peace. The action of the United States overthrew Maximilian and ended an overt act of the Hapsburgs against our national peace.

Mr. President, those who have observed the development of this great war machine in Germany as an instrumentality by which the Hohenzollerns might dominate mankind will see quite clearly the attitude of the military autocracy set forth in the book, Germany and the Next War, by its mouthpiece, Gen. von Bernhardi, October, 1911. Von Bernhardi is fairly a spokesman of the military autocracy of Germany. He glorified war. He insisted in that volume—and it was sent all over this country, by hundreds of thousands—that the German people must be awakened and compelled to show their military strength. He praised to the skies the great elector, Frederick William of Brandenburg, the first important member of the House of Hohenzollern. Listen to Von Bernhardi praising this wonderful Prussian general, ruling by divine right a population of two and a quarter millions, with a hundred thousand armed men trained to the last degree of efficiency and better supplied with munitions of war than any other army in Europe. Listen to his praise of the great elector:

“The great elector laid the foundations of Prussia’s power by successful and deliberately incurred wars. Frederick the Great followed the example of his glorious ancestors. He noticed how his State occupied an untenable middle position between the petty States and the great powers, and showed his determination to give a definite character (*décider cet être*) to his anomalous existence; it had become essential to enlarge the territory of the State and *corriger la figure de la Prusse*, if Prussia wished to be independent and to bear with honor the great name of kingdom. The King made allowance for this political necessity and took the bold determination of challenging Austria to fight. None of the wars which he fought had been forced upon him; none of them did he postpone as long as possible. He had always determined to be the aggressor.”

Frederick II followed him, idealizing war, waging war on defenseless people, as when he first took his place as King of Prussia he violated the treaty with Maria Theresa of Austria, broke faith, treated the treaty as a scrap of paper, threw 50,000, highly trained, seasoned, skilled soldiers upon Silesia, undefended because relying upon his good faith, and he kept all Europe in turmoil for years and years and years, and at that time waged seven years of continuous warfare.

It might be said that his opponents in France and in Austria were no better than he, as far as keeping faith was concerned, because the house of Bourbon and the house of Hapsburg occupied the French and the Austrian thrones, and were represented by those who were just as deceitful as was Frederick himself.

Frederick the Great is now the ideal of the Prussian military autocracy. Only a year or two ago the United States was presented with a statue of Frederick the Great, and it is standing down before our War College now. My own opinion is that the statue of Frederick the Great ought to be gently and quietly



removed from its spot and dropped in some quiet place in the Potomac River where it will no longer serve to give dignity and honor to this cruel and unscrupulous prince.

The Imperial German Government presented us with its ideal in the statue of Frederick, the embodiment of war and rapacity and broken treaties.

France presented us with the French ideal, Bartholdi's wonderful conception, standing guarding the entrance to our greatest port—New York—where all the world may see "Liberty enlightening the world."

God bless France and speed her prophecy.

Once too often the Hohenzollerns have been the aggressors of the world's peace, and now this world-wrecking spirit will be terminated forever by the indignant power of the whole world. In that respect I am rejoiced to see Brazil following the United States; first of all, little Cuba declaring war on Germany, and following her father, the United States, who gave her peace and gave her liberty against a prince of the Hapsburg family. Here comes Brazil; the Argentine will follow; Paraguay, Uruguay, Peru, Bolivia, and the Central American States may be expected to follow; and I expect to see even Mexico show her sympathy with the democracies of the world, and with this great struggle to put down forever the irresponsible ambitions leading armed military forces that have no conception of human liberty, whose one idea is obedience and to rule the world by military efficiency and by terrorism.

Mr. President, I rejoice to believe that this war which we shall now wage with all the resources of 100,000,000 people; with all the financial power of the richest Nation on the globe; with all the vast equipment of material, of factories, of American inventions on the Imperial Government of Germany, will render the most gigantic service to the German people which it is possible for one people to render to another in delivering them from the military tyranny and the political control of the Hohenzollerns and their military clique, who have taxed and driven the German people beyond all human endurance; who have kept all the nations of Europe trembling under the load of universal military preparation for 50 years. It was Germany that prevented disarmament a few years ago at The Hague. Even Nicholas II proposed it, and Germany, of all the nations, prevented it.

This German military autocracy have finally driven the people of Germany to overwhelming slaughter on the battle fields of Europe, and have compelled the liberty-loving, God-fearing democracies of the whole world, in defense of liberty and righteousness, to turn their guns on the unhappy Germans led to the shambles by the heartless ambitions of the Hapsburgs and Hohenzollerns.

No man who has studied the history of recent Europe questions for a moment the bloodguiltiness of the Hapsburgs, who in avenging the wicked assassination of the Crown Prince of Austria-Hungary imposed 10 demands on Serbia, to everyone of which Serbia submitted save the relinquishment of her sovereignty and the violation of her constitution. (See chap. 4, *Obstacles of Peace*, by S. S. McClure.)

The gist of the Austrian demands, of which there were 10, was as follows:

- "1. Serbia shall suppress all anti-Austrian publications.
- "2. Dissolve the Narodna Odbrana and all similar societies, confiscate their funds, and prevent their re-forming.
- "3. Remove from public education in Serbia all teachers and teaching that are anti-Austrian.
- "4. Remove from military and civil service all officers and officials guilty of anti-Austrian propaganda; Austria will name the persons.
- "5. Accept collaboration of Austrian representatives in the suppression of anti-Austrian propaganda.
- "6. Take judicial proceedings against accessories to the plot against the archduke; Austrian delegates will take part in the investigations.
- "7. Arrest Maj. Vojla Tankositch and the individual named Milan Ciganovitch.
- "8. Prevent and punish the illegal traffic in arms and explosives.
- "9. Send to Austria explanations of all unjustifiable utterances of high Serbian officials at home and abroad.
- "10. Notify without delay that the above measures are executed. Reply before 6 p. m. on Saturday, July 25."

The answers to the 10 points may be summarized thus:

- "1. Yes; will suppress all anti-Austrian publications.
- "2. Yes; will suppress the Narodna Odbrana and similar societies.
- "3. Yes; will expel all anti-Austrian teachers and teaching as soon as evidence is given.

"4. Yes; will expel all anti-Austrian officers and officials, if Austria will furnish names and acts of guilty persons.

"5. Yes; will accept collaboration of Austrian representatives in these proceedings, as far as consonant with principles of international law and criminal procedure and neighborly relations.

"6. Yes; will take the judicial proceedings; will also keep Austria informed; but can not admit the participation of Austrians in the judicial investigations, as this would be a violation of the constitution.

"7. Yes; have arrested Tankositch; ordered arrest of Ciganovitch.

"8. Yes; will suppress and punish traffic in arms and explosives.

"9. Yes; will deal with the said high officials, if Austria will supply evidence.

"10. Yes; will notify without delay.

"If this answer not satisfactory, Serbia will abide by decision of The Hague Tribunal."

Everybody felt that the Hapsburg note did not seek or contemplate honorable adjustment, but arbitrarily imposed impossible conditions and really meant war, as indeed it did, for in 48 hours Serbia was actually invaded.

The record shows that every possible effort was made by the authorities of England, through Lord Grey, by the authorities of France and of Russia, to reach an adjustment, and that it was the refusal of the German Emperor to cooperate with Lord Grey which led to the failure to avert the war on Serbia by Austria, which was instantly followed by the German Emperor issuing an order to mobilize and then declaring war on Russia and on France and the sudden and violent invasion of Belgium, Luxemburg, and France, and Russia; and the German and Austrian Emperors and their armies were prepared. Luxemburg was not prepared. Belgium was not prepared. France was not prepared. Great Britain had no army. Russia had no materials of war, had no factories, no adequate means of waging war. The fact that all the invaded countries were unprepared, and that the German Army had reached the highest point of its efficiency and preparedness, is the damning answer of all history to the shameless contention of the German leaders that they did not bring on this war, but that it was thrust on them. Let us thank God Himself that they have the decency to pay tribute to the love of justice and righteousness in the hearts of mankind by pretending, at least, that they are not responsible for this gigantic cataclysm in which all mankind is involved and the blood of all nations is being shed.

Here is a case where the house of Hapsburg and its military bureau, regardless of the Parliament of Austria-Hungary, regardless of public opinion of the people of Austria-Hungary, took a step to precipitate war on Serbia on a few hours' notice, knowing it threatened a general European war, which, indeed, instantly followed.

Here is an example of where the house of Hohenzollern and its military bureau refused to cooperate in reaching an adjustment of the threatened war of Austria against Serbia, which the leading powers of Europe earnestly endeavored to avoid in the hope of avoiding a general European war.

"ACTIONS SPEAK LOUDER THAN WORDS."

The German and Austrian Imperial Governments stand forever condemned by the judgment and conscience of mankind.

And then Germany, violating her plighted faith to Luxemburg for protection of neutrality, swept with violence the treaties aside, treated them as "scraps of paper," and drove her soldiers through Luxemburg in violation of the law of nations and of good faith. The same thing is true of Belgium. The German Government violated its faith to the nations of all the world. I have always regretted that the United States did not on that instant raise a strong protest against this violation of international law, although under the treaties and under the understandings of The Hague we were not called upon or expected to do it.

It will be remembered that it was the ambition of the house of Hohenzollern which led to the war between Prussia and France in 1870. The Hohenzollerns nominated a hereditary Hohenzollern prince to be King of Spain.

They wanted to be on both sides of France for "friendly" purposes, so that they could embrace France conveniently when the time was opportune. France naturally objected, and because of the excitement which it created in France the foreign office of France indicated to the King of Prussia, William I, that they would like to have an assurance that the French peace would not in the future be threatened in that way by the nomination of a Hohenzollern prince to take the Spanish crown. They had a right to ask that. Bismarck, the head of the mili-



tary machine, the adviser of William I. changed the dispatch sent from the court of William I to Paris in such a way as to leave the impression of an insult to France, and in that way, by artfully playing upon the passions of the French King and upon his pride he was led to take the initial step. It is exactly as though a trained duelist would step on the foot of an innocent man and then, when the innocent man resented it, shoot him on the spot. That was the act of Bismarck. The French at that time were utterly unprepared; there was no order; there was perfect confusion. The Prussian military machine, in good working order, under Von Moltke, up to the last ounce of working efficiency, pounced upon France, besieged Paris, starved the people of Paris to utter exhaustion and surrender, and imposed an indemnity of 5,000,000,000 francs on the French people, and then, through the prestige gained by overwhelming unprepared France in that way, and through this gigantic fund, established the German Empire, with the hereditary absolute King of Prussia as the official Emperor of the German Empire. That is what occurred.

The Hohenzollerns have been active in putting princes of Hohenzollern blood on the thrones of adjacent kingdoms, as in Greece, and just as they proposed to do recently in establishing a kingdom of Poland.

They have been aiming to get control of the whole world. That is their real purpose.

Just as in recent times the peace of Europe has been overthrown by the Hohenzollerns and the Hapsburgs, so in the days of Frederick the Great Europe was kept in a turmoil by Frederick the Great and his military bureau.

The first act of Frederick's reign after writing his famous book "Anti-Machiavel," in which he denounced the dishonest doctrines of statecraft of Machiavelli, was to practice the craft of Machiavelli and violate the treaty of Prussia with Austria by invading and secretly entering the unarmed Province of Silesia with a large army. During the conquest of Silesia Frederick made a treaty with France, which he secretly betrayed by sending an authorized agreement to Austria, and which was accepted by Austria, in contravention with his obligations to France. Frederick then, having by this ruse obtained the evacuation of Silesia by Austria, promptly denied having authorized the agreement which Austria had accepted and by which he obtained the retirement of the Austrian troops.

The house of Hohenzollern should not be regarded merely as a dynasty; it is a dynasty interwoven with a gigantic military machine under the domination of the King of Prussia, who is ex officio Emperor of Germany and active commander in chief of the army and navy.

Germany is governed substantially by the military powers, who may illtreat the German subject with perfect impunity.

The German youth and the German citizen are taught from their childhood to regard their obligations to the army and the Kaiser as the first duty of good citizenship, and the ideals of the army have been in this way grafted in a large measure into public opinion of the German people, who have been led to believe that loyalty to Germany and the German people and loyalty to the Kaiser and his war machine are identical.

When William, therefore, under the pressure of his war machine, gave the order of mobilization, the citizens of Germany had no alternative except death but to seize their rifles and go to the trenches in an assault upon their neighbors.

There were 4,000,000 socialist voters who were thus forced into the ranks against all their principles of international brotherhood. They were driven through Belgium against their socialist brothers of Belgium, with unspeakable atrocities committed by the German soldiers; they were driven against France and Italy and Russia, against their socialist brethren, without any regard to their long-taught principles of international brotherhood. They could not help themselves. They had no power of organization. They dared not, under penalty of death, take the first step toward liberty. They were unhappily under the irresistible domination of Prussian militarism; under a monarchical autocratic structure of government which they had never been strong enough to change into a democratic government of the German people, by the German people, and for the German people.

Under a democracy or under a limited monarchy, with a responsible ministry and a parliament in control of government, this enormous disaster to the German people, to the Austrian people, to the people of all Europe, and to the people of America, and to the people of the world would not have occurred.

The world ought not to permit the recurrence of this gigantic disaster at any future time, and the only way in which to prevent its recurrence is that the world shall demand, as England is demanding, as England has demanded, as France has demanded, as Italy has demanded, as Russia and America are now

demanding, the end of the warlike and irresponsible Government of Prussian militarism, the overthrow of the Hohenzollerns, and the establishment of a government truly responsible to the German people.

Mr. President, these considerations are far more important considerations justifying war against Prussian militarism by the people of the United States and by all the Republics on the face of the earth than even the murder of our citizens and the submarining of our ships, because the house of Hohenzollern and the house of Hapsburg are sworn and deadly enemies to the democracies of the world, and if they succeed in overthrowing the democratic people of France, England, Italy, and Russia this military machine would immediately make war on us, and with their millions and millions of trained and seasoned soldiers they might devastate America before we could organize our armies in adequate resistance.

I do not underestimate or ignore the tragedy upon tragedy which has attended the invasion of our international rights.

On the *Lusitania*, without warning, we had 114 American citizens murdered on the high seas in cold blood, in violation of international law.

On the *Gulftight* we had two Americans killed without warning.

Mr. President, it is one thing for an American citizen to be killed in a street fight in a foreign country, to be murdered in a foreign country by some irresponsible citizen or subject of a foreign country, and it is another thing when the responsible head of that Government commits murder on a single son of this Republic by or through executive, military, or naval orders.

On the *Armenian* we had 23 Americans killed;  
On the *Iberian* we had 3 Americans killed;  
On the *Anglo-Californian* we had 2 Americans killed;  
On the *Hesperian* we had 1 American killed;  
On the *Arabic* we had 3 Americans killed;  
On the *Persia* we had 2 Americans destroyed;  
On the *Ancona* we had 7 Americans killed;  
On the *Englishman* we had 6 Americans killed;  
On the *Sabota* we had 1 American killed;  
On the *Marina* we had 8 Americans destroyed;  
On the *Russian* we had 17 American citizens destroyed;  
On the *Evareston* we had 1 American destroyed;  
On the *Vedamore* we had 10 Americans killed;  
On the *Turino* we had 1 American killed;  
On the *Athos*, 1 American killed;  
On the *Lacona*, 8 Americans were lost;  
On the *Sjostad*, 1 American killed;  
On the *Vigilancia*, 5 Americans killed;  
On the *Healdton*, 7 American were lost;

On the *Crispin*, 19 Americans were lost; and 18 of our American ships have been torpedoed, sunk, or burned by this submarine warfare, not to mention innumerable ships—over 700 ships—belonging to other neutral nations, and numbers of citizens of other neutral nations destroyed, because they had the courage to maintain their international rights on the high seas.

Our citizens have been ordered to keep out of and not to dare exercise their international rights on the high seas within an arbitrary zone a thousand miles long and fifteen hundred miles in the opposite direction surrounding Europe, where four-fifths of the commerce of the world must pass. We have been ordered that we shall not pass this line under penalty of death. That is military autocracy in action. Over 700 ships of neutral unoffending nations have been destroyed in violation of international law and neutral citizens innumerable murdered without notice to intimidate Great Britain and the world to a profitable peace for the Prussian military autocracy.

Under the international law the failure to maintain our neutral rights on the high seas under the threat of the Prussian military machine would be a violation of our neutrality, indeed, with other nations, who have the right to buy goods from us and have a right to ask the delivery of such goods in accordance with international law.

The United States has made every effort that it is possible for a self-respecting nation to make in the endeavor to avoid this war, and we have been unable to do it except at the sacrifice of our national rights, our national dignity, and our national honor.

It will be remembered that in the Spanish War the Imperial German Government furnished Spain with munitions of war and undertook to interfere with us in Manila Bay through her armed men-of-war.

It will be remembered that Germany attempted to interfere with Dewey in Manila Bay.

It will also be remembered that the battleships of Great Britain interposed and stopped interference of Germany with



the rights of this great Republic, although I think that Dewey could have taken care of himself.

It will be remembered that the German Government sent munitions of war to Mexico to be used against America.

It will be remembered that the German Government undertook to invade Venezuela in violation of the Monroe doctrine.

It will be remembered that the Imperial German Government has distinguished itself by maintaining a fixed hostility to the Monroe doctrine.

It will be remembered that we were compelled to send the Austrian ambassador home, representing the Hapsburg war machine, for his conspiracies against our peace in the United States, when he, in conjunction with the agents of the Hohenzollern machine, were promoting the blowing up of American factories, filling our country with spies, promoting disloyalty in the United States, and stirring up the hostility of citizens of German extraction against our peace, and stirring up the activities of hundreds of thousands of German subjects, permitted by courtesy to reside in the United States, to interfere with our peace at home.

It will be remembered that the German agents have been stirring up disorders in Mexico, in Central and South America, and promoting war on our borders, and are now doing so at a very great expense to the United States.

That pernicious activity of the agents of Prussianism will go far to account for the things we have found difficult to understand; why the South American Republics did not feel more friendly to us in view of our sincere friendship for them; why little or no reciprocity. It was because the Hohenzollern agents persuaded those people that we had designs upon their peace and upon their property.

Perhaps the crowning offense against the United States was disclosed in the proposal of Zimmermann, representing the Prussian military machine, to make an alliance with Mexico at a time, January 19, 1917, when we were still at peace with the Imperial German Government, in which Zimmermann proposed to Mexico that Germany and Mexico would make war together on the United States and make peace together; that Germany would give Mexico general financial support and that Mexico should reconquer the lost territory of Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona; and that Japan should be invited to join Germany and Mexico in this war on the United States.

There was no alternative for the President of the United States, charged as he was with the protection of the people of the United States, informed as he was of all the things I have mentioned, and very many other things equally sinister and corroborative of the evil intent of the Imperial German Government against the United States, except to sever relations with the German Empire and to take up the gauge of battle flung into our teeth.

I agree with the President of the United States that it is a fearful thing to lead this great, peaceful people into war, and I also "appreciate that the right is more precious than peace, and we shall fight for the things which we have always carried nearest our heart—for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own governments, for the rights and liberties of small nations, for a universal dominion of right by such a concert of every peoples as shall bring peace and safety to all nations and make the world itself at last free."

No treaty and no agreement with the Prussian military government or with the house of Hohenzollern is worth, or ever will be worth, the paper it is written on except where those who have the pledge have the military power to compel obedience to the promise. Their treaties are "scraps of paper." If they succeed in this war, they will attack us at their convenience.

I am pleased now that we join with those who are determined to establish liberty in the world. Together we shall establish the peace and happiness of mankind.

The world can not allow the Prussian military machine to succeed; otherwise their brutality would dominate the world.

I insert as an addenda to my remarks the brutality shown by the official orders of the German military machine in dealing with the peaceful, unoffending people of Belgium, whose neutrality they violated in willful disregard of their plighted faith to the people of Belgium.

Mr. President, I fervently pray with all my heart that the great, liberty-loving German people, who in their local affairs have developed such a high degree of representative self-government, will overthrow the house of Hohenzollern, whose wicked leadership has led them to this ruinous war and to the shambles. Whenever the German people establish a democracy—a representative "government of the people, by the people, and for the people"—the democracies of the world will no longer be unwilling to trust the Government of the German people. Treaties with

republics are sacred; treaties with the Hohenzollerns and Hapsburgs are "scraps of paper." No assurances which the Hohenzollerns or the Hapsburgs can give to the democracies of the world are worthy of any faith or credit whatever, when against their fancied interest, as the history of the Hohenzollerns prove from Frederick the Second, of Prussia, down to the invasion of Luxemburg and Belgium.

Mr. President, the American people wish the happiness and the welfare of the German people and of the Austrian people as Americans wish the happiness of the British and the French and the Russian people. We wage our war not on the unhappy German people but on the military autocracy and on the house of Hohenzollern and the war machine that knows no conscience, no justice, no mercy, but can only be persuaded at the cannon's mouth. May the Lord of Hosts bless our arms and protect the liberties of mankind.

Mr. President, I found in a western paper a few days ago an editorial in the Muskogee Phoenix, Muskogee, Okla., written by Tams Bixby, Esq., former chairman of the Dawes Commission. It breathes a high, pure note of Christian patriotism, which I think deserves a place in our annals at this time. I wish to read it. It is very short. It is entitled:

#### ONWARD, CHRISTIAN SOLDIERS!

The United States of America, given to the world by the Pilgrim Fathers, through their love and devotion to the Omnipotent Ruler of the destinies of men, has declared war on the anniversary of our Savior's crucifixion.

It is altogether fitting and proper that it should be as it is. Loyal Americans will go forth to war not only as the champions of liberty and freedom and humanity but as soldiers of the cross. As He died upon the cross nearly 2,000 years ago for the salvation of mankind Americans will die upon the field of battle to make this a better world.

Through America's blood the world is to be purged of a barbaric, heathenish dynasty that in its lust has forgotten the teachings of our Savior. It is a noble thing to die and to suffer that men may be brought nearer to God.

America, unafraid, girded with the armor of righteousness, strides forth to battle. There is no hatred in our hearts; we bear no malice toward our enemies; we ask no conquest nor material reward. America, true to the traditions that gave her birth, is to wage a noble, Christian war. We are willing to die if need be to bring to all men once more the message of peace on earth, good will. And in this sacred hour America offers for her enemies the prayer of the cross, "Father, forgive them; they know not what they do."

The call to arms has been sounded. America, champion of righteousness, of civilization, and of Christianity, with a clear heart and willing hand, marches forth.

Amid the clamor and the cries of battle come the strains of the hymn of the united allies of mankind:

"Onward, Christian soldier!"

#### ADDENDA.

[The language of the original is omitted. The photographic copies of the original can be seen in the publication from which English translations are taken.]

SCRAPS OF PAPER—GERMAN PROCLAMATIONS IN BELGIUM AND FRANCE. [With a foreword by Ian Malcolm, M. P.]

#### FOREWORD.

There are some things which the human imagination can not fully picture, and the horrors of war are, perhaps fortunately, among them. Even those who have lived through the past two years at the front tell me that they can not believe all that they have seen; how much less can we at home grasp the grim realities of war and of German invasion, we whose knowledge is perforce drawn only from the reading of books.

The following pages contain reproductions of a series of inhuman documents, the careful perusal of which may do something to supplement our existing information concerning the actual conditions under which hundreds of thousands of our gallant allies are now living—if "living" be the appropriate word to denote so precarious an existence. Ill-informed persons in this country have been heard to say: "Would it much matter if we were under German rule?" I am inclined to think that they would not be disposed to repeat that question if they clearly understood the meaning of some of these threatening and brutal proclamations.

Such documents require no explanation and no comment. They are reduced photographic facsimiles of posters and placards, pasted by the Germans on the walls of cities, towns, and villages in invaded France and Flanders. The originals are in my possession.

Let the reader imagine himself to be studying anyone of these, when he suddenly finds it affixed to the door of his private house or his church or his town hall; he may then be able to enter more fully into the feelings of those who, for two long years, have been subject to a reign of terror; and to appreciate the patience, as well as the endurance, with which these people are watching for the return of freedom.

IAN MALCOLM.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, London, S. W.

#### TO THE BELGIAN PEOPLE.

It is to my very great regret that the German troops find themselves compelled to cross the Belgian frontier. They are acting under the constraint of an unavoidable necessity, Belgium's neutrality having been violated by French officers who, in disguise, crossed Belgian territory by motor car in order to make their way into Germany.

Belgians!

It is my greatest wish that there may still be a way of avoiding a conflict between two nations which have hitherto been friends, and at one time even allies.

Remember the glorious days of Waterloo, where German arms played their part in founding and establishing the independence and prosperity of your country. But we must have a free passage. The destruction of bridges, of tunnels, and of railways will have to be looked upon as hostile acts.

Belgians!

It is for you to choose! I hope the German Army of the Meuse will not be forced to fight you. A free passage for attack is all we desire.

I give formal pledges to the Belgian population that it will have nothing to suffer from the horrors of war, that we will pay in gold for the provisions that must be taken from the country, and that our soldiers will prove themselves the best of friends to a people for whom we feel the highest esteem and the greatest sympathy. It rests with your good sense and with an intelligent patriotism to save your country from the horrors of war.

The general officer commanding the army of the Meuse.

VON ENMICH.

#### THE VIOLATION OF BELGIUM.

This proclamation was distributed by the German Army among the Belgian civil population on August 4, 1914. This was the day they violated Belgian neutrality, and they still hoped that the Belgian Army would offer no resistance. But when Belgian troops checked their advance that afternoon at the passage of the Meuse, they changed their tone and wreaked their revenge on the Belgian civilians. At Warsage, the village where this proclamation had been scattered by the Uhlans, 3 civilians were shot, 6 hanged, 9 others murdered in various ways, and 25 houses were burnt down.

#### ORDER TO THE PEOPLE OF LIÈGE.

The population of Andenne, after making a display of peaceful intentions toward our troops, attacked them in the most treacherous manner. With my authorization the general commanding these troops has reduced the town to ashes and has had 110 persons shot.

I bring this fact to the knowledge of the people of Liège in order that they may know what fate to expect should they adopt a similar attitude.

GEN. VON BULOW.

LIÈGE, August 22, 1914.

#### TERRORIZATION.

Two hundred and fifty civilians—men, women, and children—were killed by the Germans at Andenne on August 20 and 21, 1914, and 50 at Scilles, on the opposite bank of the Meuse. A hundred and fifty-three houses were burned at Scilles and 37 at Andenne. It is not true that the Germans were attacked by the civil population or that they received any provocation whatever. The murder and arson were started in cold blood, at a signal; the object was to give point to such a proclamation as this.

As a warning to Liège, however, the atrocities at Andenne were superfluous. The Liégeois had already had personal experience of German terrorism, for on that very night of August 20, again at a given signal, the Germans had burned 55 houses at Liège and murdered 29 civilians—shooting some, bayoneting others, and burnings others alive.

#### NOTICE TO THE MAYOR—REQUISITION ORDER.

The commune of Luneville will furnish by September 1, 1914, under penalty of a fine of 300,000 francs in case of refusal or opposition—

1. One hundred thousand cigars or 200,000 cigarettes or 5,000 kilos of tobacco.
  2. Fifty thousand liters of wine (in cask or in bottle).
  3. One thousand kilos of tea or of cocoa.
  4. Ten thousand kilos of sugar.
  5. One thousand kilos of roasted coffee.
  6. One thousand woolen stockings.
  7. A quantity of soap, of toilet paper or cut paper, and a great number of pocket handkerchiefs and of knives.
  8. Ten kilos of glycerine.
  9. Ten kilos of grease.
- I expressly add that all the goods demanded must be of the best quality, and that in all cases where they are not so the commune will be held responsible. All appeals against this order will be null and void.

VON FASBENDER.

Officer Commanding First Bavarian Reserve Corps.

CHION, August 29, 1914.

#### REQUISITIONS.

The best commentary on this proclamation is the Hague convention of 1907, concerning the laws and customs of war on land. The following articles may be singled out for quotation:

"52. Requisitions in kind and services shall not be demanded from the local authorities or inhabitants, except for the needs of the army of occupation. They shall be in proportion to the resources of the country."

"53. An army of occupation shall only take possession of cash, funds, and realizable securities which are strictly the property of the State."

At Luneville the Germans blew up with dynamite the walls of private houses into which safes had been let. They were directed by a non-commissioned officer who had done business in Luneville before the war and knew which safes were worth blasting out. (Report of the French Commission on German Atrocities, I, pp. 25-26, French original; 21-22, English translation.)

#### NOTICE TO THE POPULATION.

On the 25th of August, 1914, inhabitants of Luneville made an attack by ambush on German columns and ammunition trains. On the same day inhabitants also fired on ambulances bearing the Red Cross. Shots were also fired on German wounded and on a military hospital containing a German ambulance unit.

On account of these acts of hostility an indemnity of 650,000 francs is imposed on the commune of Luneville. The mayor is ordered to pay over this sum on the 6th September, 1914, at 9 o'clock in the morning, to the representative of the German military authorities. Fifty thousand francs of the payment must be made in specie. All appeals will be considered null and void. No postponement will be granted.

If the commune does not punctually execute the order to pay this sum of 650,000 francs, all goods that can be distrained upon will be seized.

In case of nonpayment, house-to-house visits will be made and all the inhabitants will be searched. Any person who has deliberately concealed money or tried to withhold goods from seizure by the military authorities, or who attempts to leave the town, will be shot.

The mayor and the hostages taken by the military authorities will be made responsible for the exact execution of the above orders. The mayor is ordered to publish these directions to the commune immediately.

VON FASBENDER.

General Commanding.

HENAMENIL, September 3, 1914.

#### PUNISHMENT TO PROVE CRIME.

The motive of the present proclamation is found in the German military maxim that "Punishment is a proof of crime." The heinous charges made in the first paragraph against the inhabitants of Luneville are just as false as those trumped up against the Belgian civilians of Andenne and Liège a few days earlier. The truth in all these cases was that the Germans had committed atrocities in cold blood, on a given signal, for a deliberate purpose of terrorization. At Luneville there were 18 victims (including a boy of 12 shot and a woman of 98 bayoneted), and 70 houses were burned. Such incidents require explanation, and the Germans, true to their policy of the offensive, hoped to fix the guilt on their victims before it could be brought home to themselves.

#### PROCLAMATION.

Inhabitants of both sexes are strictly forbidden to leave their houses so far as this is not absolutely necessary for making short rounds in order to buy provisions or water their cattle. They are absolutely forbidden to leave their houses at night under any circumstances whatever.

Whoever attempts to leave the place, by night or day, upon any pretext whatever will be shot.

Potatoes can only be dug with the commandant's consent and under military supervision.

The German troops have orders to carry out these directions strictly, by sentinels and patrols, who are authorized to fire on anyone departing from these directions.

THE GENERAL COMMANDING.

#### THE STRONG HAND.

This proclamation imposes restrictions upon the people of Luneville which barely allow them to keep themselves alive, while the penalty for infraction is death by shooting, at the discretion of the German sentinels and patrols.

These restrictions are the German general staff's ideal of the state to which conquered peoples should be reduced. This process of terrorization is carried out in two stages: First comes the crushing blow—the carefully planned outbreak of murder, rape, arson, and pillage similar to that which was contrived at Luneville on August 25, 1914. Then, when the victims are presumed to be sufficiently paralyzed in action and broken in spirit, they are bound down with a network of drastic regulations to prevent their recuperation.

At Luneville, fortunately, the process was cut short. The Germans only occupied the town three weeks, and were driven out by the French Army on September 11.

#### NOT TO BE REMOVED—GERMAN MILITARY AUTHORITIES.

The mayor of the town of Luneville officially requests the inhabitants, under the sanction of the most severe penalties, to abstain from making any signals to aeroplanes or other details of the French Army.

It would be very imprudent, even out of simple curiosity, to follow too attentively the maneuvers of the aircraft that fly over Luneville or to try to communicate with the French outposts.

The immediate steps to enforce this, which would be taken by Col. Lidl, commandant of the communications depot, would consist in the seizure of a considerable number of hostages from the working class as well as from the middle class.

In order to prevent or repress criminal behavior in war time, as well as to insure the security of the German troops and the civil population, the special police stations flying a white flag are to receive, day and night, all communications which may be addressed to them on this subject.

KELLER.

The Mayor of Luneville.

#### HOSTAGES.

In the present proclamation the mayor of Luneville is made to warn his fellow citizens against rendering any assistance to their own national forces. The threat to take hostages in case of disobedience is very properly underlined. To be seized as a hostage in the invaded districts of Belgium and France was almost equivalent to a sentence of death. Hostages who were not shot by their captors or driven under the fire of their fellow countrymen as living screens were often deported to prison camps in Germany for an indefinite period and exposed to a more lingering death by exposure, starvation, and brutality.

#### PROCLAMATION TO THE INHABITANTS OF ST. DIE.

The Government of the French Republic has sent its troops over the German frontier to come to the help of Russia.

I know well how unpopular this war is in France and how it has been forced upon you by your government against the considered will of the country.

It is now for arms to decide.

European civilization as defended by Germany and Austria against the Serbs and the Russians, who are protectors of political murder, and the well-known German discipline are the guarantees that our arms will only be directed against the military forces. All non-combatants may be sure that they will not suffer interference either with their persons or their property so long as they remain quiet.

The German Armies have made their entry into France.

Although we will respect the liberty of non-combatants, we have at the same time decided to repress with the greatest energy and without mercy any act of hostility committed against German troops.

The following will be immediately shot:

All persons guilty of any act of hostility against a member of the German Army.

All the inhabitants and proprietors of houses in which Frenchmen belonging to the army, or persons firing on our troops, may be found, unless these facts, or the presence of suspected persons, have been announced to the local command immediately after the entry of our troops.

Any persons who try to help or who have helped the enemy's forces, or who try to harm or have harmed our armies in any way whatever, especially by cutting the telephone and telegraph wires.

Anyone who tears down these notices.

The following will be held responsible for acts of hostility by the population: The curé, the mayor, the mayor's assessor, and the school-masters.



All buildings will be burnt in which or from which acts of hostility have been committed. In case of repetition the whole town will be destroyed and burnt. Besides which, it is ordered that:

(1) All arms (guns, pistols, revolvers, brownings, sabres, etc.) are to be deposited with the local command from the moment of entry of our troops.

(2) All traffic in the streets is forbidden between 8 in the evening and 6 in the morning. The sentinels will fire without challenging on every individual disobeying this order.

(3) All gatherings of more than three persons are forbidden.

(4) It is forbidden to ring the bells or communicate with the enemy by any means whatever.

(5) The curé, the mayor, the mayor's assessor and the school-masters are to present themselves immediately after the entry of our troops before the local command, which reserves to itself the right to retain them as hostages for the execution of the above stipulations in regard to them.

(6) It is forbidden to approach on any pretext the sick, wounded, or dead belonging to our armies, or the prisoners of war who are under the protection of our armies.

(7) All persons infringing the above rules or committing any reprehensible act against our authorities or any of their representatives will be punished according to German martial law.

THE GENERAL COMMANDING,  
KNOERZER.

ST. DIE, August 27, 1914.

#### HOW TO TERRORIZE A TOWN.

This proclamation posted at St. Die (Vosges) is a very complete example of German style in this vein of literature.

First, a self-glorificatory version of the origin of the war; second, a misleading promise of security to the civil population, like the proclamation at Warsaw—the voice of the wolf addressing the lamb; third, the threat of wholesale fire and slaughter breathed out against this same civil population if the German Army is in any way incommoded by anybody in its conduct of war—the commune and the communal authorities to pay a collective penalty of the last severity for any alleged infringement of the proclamation by an individual; and, last, a network of minute regulations and restrictions to perpetuate the effect of the sweeping threats that precede. In their conception of their victims' psychology the Germans betray their own.

#### NOTICE.

The numerous acts of hostility committed by the inhabitants of this country against the German troops force me to give the following orders:

1. Any inhabitant who shall be guilty of an act of hostility against a member of the German Army, or any inhabitant of a house from which our troops are fired upon, will immediately be shot and the house of the guilty person will instantly be burnt.

2. All arms (rifles, pistols, sabres, etc.) must be deposited by 4 o'clock at the town hall. Whoever retains arms or hides in his house any members of the French Army will be punished according to the laws of war.

3. All traffic in the streets is forbidden during the night from 8 o'clock in the evening to 7 o'clock in the morning. The sentinels have orders to fire without challenging them on all persons who do not obey these orders.

4. All gatherings in the streets are forbidden.

5. It is further forbidden to ring the bells, or to communicate with the enemy, by means of optical signals, lanterns, or other methods of conveying intelligence. In case of disobedience the offenders will be punished by death. The same penalty will be inflicted on those who destroy any means of communication.

It is likewise forbidden to leave the town under any pretext whatever without being exposed to the same penalties as are mentioned above.

THE GENERAL COMMANDING.

SAINT-DIE, August 28, 1914.

#### TWO KINDS OF GERMAN OFFICER.

In this proclamation the German commandant sees fit to repeat his warnings and prohibitions of the day before.

A comparison of the two proclamations reveals a deterioration in the commandant's nerves in the course of the intervening night. The civil population of Belgium, France, and Poland has paid a heavy price for the German Army's nervousness. A criminal is never more dangerous than when he is afraid.

But there was another German officer at St. Die who had a cooler head. When the French and German troops were fighting from house to house for the possession of the town this German officer placed three civilians on chairs in the street, to screen his men from the French troops' fire. He claims that this "brilliant idea" was responsible for the German conquest of St. Die. "The civilians were killed by French bullets." One becomes terribly callous at this business. (Letter from this officer, Lieut. Eberlein, published in the Munchener Neueste Nachrichten (Vorabendblatt), 7th October, 1914.)

#### PROCLAMATION.

All functionaries of the French Government and of the municipality are informed as follows:

(1) All peaceable inhabitants will be able to follow their regular occupations in complete security without interference. Private property will be absolutely respected by the German troops. Supplies of all kinds serving the requirements of the German troops, especially provisions, will be paid for in cash.

(2) If, on the contrary, the population should dare to take part in any way whatever, openly or secretly, in hostilities against our troops, the most severe punishments will be inflicted on the guilty.

All firearms are to be deposited immediately at the town hall. Any individual found in arms will be put to death. Any person cutting or attempting to cut telegraph or telephone wires, destroying railway lines, bridges or high roads, or committing any action detrimental to the German troops will be shot summarily.

Any towns or villages, the inhabitants of which may take part in the fighting against our troops, fire at our baggage or at our supply columns, or lay an ambush for German soldiers, will be set on fire and the guilty persons immediately shot.

The civil authorities alone are in a position to save the inhabitants from the terrors and scourges of war.

It is they who will be responsible for the unavoidable consequences of disregarding this proclamation.

VON MOLTKE,

Chief of the General Staff of the German Army.

EPERNAY, September 4, 1914.

#### CHIEF OF STAFF VON MOLTKE AND SUPERINTENDENT KAHN.

This proclamation contains the same promises, prohibitions, and threats as those which precede. Its interest lies in the signature of Gen. von Moltke, at that time chief of the German general staff, and therefore supreme executive head of the German military forces.

In spite of his exalted rank, Gen. von Moltke failed to bring his subordinates' action into conformity with his own laudable intentions, as a comparison between this proclamation and the following will show:

On September 4, 1914, the general assured the people of Epernay that "private property will be respected by the German troops, and that supplies of all kinds serving the requirements of the German Army, especially provisions, will be paid for in cash." But for the sequel see the next page.

#### MUNICIPAL COUNCIL OF EPERNAY—OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE EXTRAORDINARY SESSION OF SATURDAY, THE 5TH SEPTEMBER, 1914.

In the year one thousand nine hundred and fourteen, on Saturday, the 5th of September, at a quarter past nine o'clock in the evening,

The Municipal Council of the Town of Epernay, duly summoned, met at the Town Hall, under the presidency of M. Maurice Pol-Roger, the mayor, for the holding of an extraordinary session necessitated by a requisition made by the German Commissariat.

There were present—

MM. 1. Maurice Pol-Roger; 2. Eugène Jacquet, first assessor; 3. Perrault, assessor; 4. Gallice; 5. Cerveaux; 6. Fleuricourt; 7. Lemaître; 8. Villiot; 9. Brunette; 10. Michelot; 11. Edouard Boizel; 12. Gaullier; 13. Granier; 14. Waline; 15. Machet; 16. Doctor Chapt.

Absent—

MM. 1. J. Chandon; 2. Chaurey; 3. Dépuisset, serving. MM. Geoffroy and Raulet, excused attendance. MM. 1. Moineau; 2. Bource; 3. Ch. Dubois.

Summoned to this meeting and present—

MM. Ernest Goubault, Edmo Goubault, Claude Chandon.

The mayor communicated the following document:

"Epernay, the 5th September, 1914.

"At the request of the mayor, we certify that the commissariat of the Royal Bodyguard has imposed a fine (according to convention) on the town of Epernay amounting to 176,550 francs, payable on the 6th of September, at noon, for not having delivered in time the provisions necessary for the troops.

"In the name of the Commissariat of the Royal Guard,

"(Signed) KAHN, Director."

The president read the details of the provisions demanded:

"For the 5th of September, 1914—

"Oats .....	120,000	kilogrammes.
"Bread .....	21,000	"
"Roasted coffee .....	500	"
"Preserved vegetables, mushrooms, and semolina .....	10,000	"
"Salted bacon, lard, &c .....	12,000	"

He then pointed out that only the required quantity of salted bacon could not be supplied; there were only about 2,000 kilogrammes available, and that, in spite of all his endeavours, he had not been able to obtain either the items of the sum claimed or any reduction in the amount of the fine.

In default of payment of this sum the German authorities threatened to take the most rigorous proceedings against the population itself, and to conduct forcible perquisitions in the houses of the inhabitants.

A long discussion arose on this subject.

Finally, being unable to resist the demands of the German Commissariat, and on account of the threats made, the council decided that to-morrow morning an appeal should be made for the cooperation of the people of this town to collect the sum of 176,550 francs. The session closed at 11.30 in the evening.

(Signed) MACHET, BRUNETTE.

N. B.—Payment has been deferred to 5.30 p. m. instead of noon.

He was evidently unaware that one Kahn, superintendent of the commissariat of the Prussian guard, was at that moment demanding a quantity of salt bacon from the town, which the town was utterly unable to furnish, and imposing a monetary fine of 176,550 francs for the default in the amount produced, under the threat of "taking the most rigorous proceedings against the population itself and conducting forcible perquisitions in the houses of the inhabitants."

#### NOTICE TO THE POPULATION.

In order sufficiently to insure the safety of our troops and the tranquillity of the population of Reims, the persons mentioned have been seized as hostages by the commander of the German Army. These hostages will be shot if there is the least disorder. On the other hand, if the town remains perfectly calm and quiet, these hostages and inhabitants will be placed under the protection of the German Army.

THE GENERAL COMMANDING.

REIMS, September 12, 1914.

"TO INSURE THE TRANQUILLITY OF THE POPULATION OF REIMS."

What is the meaning of "the least disorder"? By the terms of the proclamation the interpretation of these words was to mean life or death to the hostages whose names (80 in number, with a note that others had been taken as well) were published on another poster pasted up beneath. The phrase can hardly have inspired tranquillity in the hostages themselves; it had too formidable an elasticity. At Aerschot, on August 19, a German soldier had fired in the air; at Dinant, on August 23, French soldiers had fired at German soldiers in open warfare; at Louvain, on August 25, German soldiers had fired on one another; and in each case the "disorder" had been punished by the massacre of the civil population. For the hostages at Rheims these were not tranquillizing precedents.

#### NOTICE.

The persons mentioned below were condemned by the tribunal of the council of war and shot this same day at the citadel, namely: Eugène Jacquet, wholesale wine merchant; Ernest Deconinck, sublieutenant; Georges Maertens, tradesman; Sylvere Verhulst, workman; (1) for having concealed the English aviator who alighted at Wattignies on the 11th of last March; for having given him shelter and facilitated his passage to France so that he was able to return to the enemy's lines; (2) for having maintained and assisted members of the enemy army who, after discarding their uniform, remained in Lille and its suburbs, and having enabled them to escape into France.

By the proclamation of the governor, of the 7th of April, 1915, these two cases, being considered as espionage, are brought to the knowledge of the public in order that they may serve as a warning.

THE GOVERNOR.

LILLE, September 22, 1915.

"CONSIDERED AS ESPIONAGE."

Espionage is punishable with death—that is a commonly acknowledged rule of military law. But there are other services which the civil population of an occupied territory may perform, and be impelled by all the claims of patriotism and humanity to perform, for their allies and fellow-countrymen under arms, which are absolutely distinct from espionage, of infinitely less danger to the occupying power, and undeserving of the death penalty by all the traditions of civilized warfare.

The Germans wished to punish these acts of service with the extreme penalty. They therefore "considered them as espionage," shot four patriotic citizens of Lille who had been guilty of performing them, and posted this proclamation in order to leave no one in doubt that they intended to repeat this action at the next opportunity.

PROCLAMATION.

In future the inhabitants of places situated near railways and telegraph lines which have been destroyed will be punished without mercy (whether they are guilty of this destruction or not). For this purpose hostages have been taken in all places in the vicinity of railways in danger of similar attacks, and at the first attempt to destroy any railway, telegraph, or telephone line they will be shot immediately.

VON DER GOLTZ,  
The Governor.

BRUSSELS, October 5, 1914.

"THE INNOCENT SHALL SUFFER."

In this proclamation the German governor general of Belgium announces that he will shoot Belgian civilians "without mercy" if certain acts are committed, "whether they are guilty of those acts or not." This announcement would have been still more startling if he had added that no guilt attached to these acts at all, and that they were done by the Belgian Army as legitimate acts of war.

From August 19, 1914, when the Belgian Army retired within the lines of Antwerp, to October 9, when Antwerp fell, it carried on the war by making sorties through the German lines and by sending out patrols, many miles behind them, to cut the German communications. This warfare was as effective as it was legitimate, and it was its effectiveness that made the German authorities shrink from no means of bringing it to a stop.

The means announced in this proclamation are characteristic. Innocent civilians were to suffer—not for guilty civilians, for there were none—but for their compatriots in the Belgian Army whom the Germans could not cope with by other tactics than these.

PROCLAMATION.

The tribunal of the Imperial German council of war sitting in Brussels has pronounced the following sentences:

Condemned to death for conspiring together to commit treason: Edith Cavell, teacher, of Brussels; Philippe Bancq, architect, of Brussels; Jeanne de Belleville, of Montignies; Louise Thulliez, professor, at Lille; Louis Severin, chemist, of Brussels; Albert Libiez, lawyer, of Mons.

For the same offense the following have been condemned to 15 years' hard labor: Hermann Caplau, engineer, of Wasmès; Ada Bodart, of Brussels; Georges Derveau, chemist, of Pâturages; Mary de Croy, of Bellignies.

At the same sitting the war council condemned 17 others charged with treason against the imperial armies to sentences of penal servitude and imprisonment varying from two to eight years.

The sentences passed on Bancq and Edith Cavell have already been fully executed.

The governor general of Brussels brings these facts to the knowledge of the public that they may serve as a warning.

Gen. VON BISSING,  
The Governor of the City.

BRUSSELS, October 12, 1915.

THE "TREASON" OF EDITH CAVELL.

Treason means the opposite of patriotism, but the German word "war-treason" means loyalty to patriotism at the risk of one's life. Acts of war-treason are acts done by the inhabitants of an occupied territory, on behalf of their native country and their fellow countrymen, for which the German military code prescribes the penalty of death. Edith Cavell and her companions had done such acts and well knew what awaited them if they were discovered. It was in this that their heroism lay. But the German Government knew, on its part, that whatever it might lay down in its military code, the execution of Edith Cavell for what she had done was an outrage which would arouse the indignation of the civilized world. That is why, during the whole course of her trial and to within a few hours of putting her to death, the German authorities at Brussels kept the American Legation at arm's length by procrastinations, prevarications, and lies. When intervention was no longer possible, they hastened to proclaim their achievement to the population of Brussels, for, as the German under secretary for foreign affairs, Herr Zimmermann, explained to an American journalist, "the sentence had been carried out to frighten those who might presume on their sex to take part in enterprises punishable with death."

PROCLAMATION OF THE GERMAN MILITARY COMMANDANT OF LILLE.

The attitude of England makes the provisioning of the population more and more difficult.

To reduce the misery, the German authorities have recently asked for volunteers to go and work in the country. This offer has not had the success that was expected.

In consequence of this the inhabitants will be deported by order and removed into the country. Persons deported will be sent to the interior of the occupied territory in France, far behind the front, where they will be employed in agricultural labor, and not in any military work whatever. By this measure they will be given the opportunity of providing better for their subsistence.

In case of necessity provisions can be obtained through the German depots. Every person deported will be allowed to take with him 30 kilograms of luggage (household utensils, clothes, etc.), which they will be well advised to make ready at once.

I order, therefore, that no one may, until further order, change his place of residence. No one may absent himself from his legally declared residence from 9 p. m. to 6 a. m. (German time), unless he is in possession of a permit in due form.

Inasmuch as this is an irrevocable measure, it is in the interest of the population itself to remain calm and obedient.

THE COMMANDANT.

LILLE, April, 1916.

THE DEPORTATIONS FROM LILLE.

This proclamation was followed up by the deportation of 25,000 French civilians from the towns of Roubaix, Turcoing, and Lille. There were girls as young as 16 among the victims and men as old as 55. Families were ruthlessly broken up.

The first batches were obtained by sporadic slave raids in the streets and houses. Then the garrison of Lille was reinforced, and on April 22, 1916 (Holy Saturday), the first systematic deportation was carried out. "About 3 in the morning, troops with fixed bayonets barred the streets, machine guns commanded the roads—against unarmed people. Soldiers made their way into the houses, the officer pointed out the people who were to go, and half an hour later everybody was marched pell-mell into an adjacent factory, and from there to the station, whence the departure took place." French Yellow Book: Memorandum of June 30, 1916, by the minister of war (based on documentary evidence).

Only a part of the exiles were employed on agriculture in the occupied territory. Others, contrary to the German promise and contrary to every recognized concept of justice, were compelled to do work of a military nature for the advantage of the German Army.

NOTICE.

(French text.)

All the inhabitants of the house, with the exception of children under 14 and their mothers, and also of old people, must prepare themselves for transportation in an hour and a half's time.

An officer will definitely decide which persons will be taken to the concentration camps. For this purpose all the inhabitants of the house must assemble in front of it. In case of bad weather they may remain in the passage. The door of the house must remain open. All appeals will be useless. No inmate of the house, even those who will not be transported, may leave the house before 8 a. m.—German time.

Each person will have a right to 30 kilograms of luggage; if anyone's luggage exceeds that weight, it will all be rejected without further consideration. Packages must be separately made up for each person and must bear an address legibly written and firmly fixed on. This address must include the surname and the Christian name and the number of the identity card.

It is absolutely necessary that people should provide themselves in their own interest with eating and drinking utensils, as well as with a woollen blanket, strong shoes, and linen. Everyone must carry his identity card on his person. Anyone attempting to evade transportation will be punished without mercy.

ETAPPEN-KOMMANDANTUR.

(The "Etappen" are the German military depots on the lines of communication.)

LILLE, April, 1916.

"AN HOUR AND A HALF'S NOTICE."

In this proclamation the German transport officer at Lille puts the commandant's decree into effect. He allows the exiles an hour and a half to settle their affairs and leave their homes for an unknown destination. "Anyone attempting to evade deportation will be punished without pity."

"It was terrible," writes a witness. (French Yellow Book, Ann. 13.) "The officer went round, pointing out the men and women whom he chose and giving them, to make their preparations, a period varying from an hour to ten minutes."

"They left Madame X. the choice between her two servants. She chose the elder one. 'Good,' they answered, 'that is the one we will take.'"

"Madame D. took the place of her maid, who was ill. When she was sent back she wanted to stay. They threatened to send her back forcibly."

"The concentration camps looked like slave markets."

INHABITANTS OF THE DISTRICT OF LILLE!

In refusing to execute military work imposed by the enemy, you are within your rights and doing your duty as Frenchmen. The Hague convention, ratified by all civilized nations, justifies your action. The disloyal citizens who accept work of military value, direct or indirect, will commit a serious crime against their country. They will, moreover, expose themselves to the rigor of the law when the French flag waves again over Lille.

That time is not far off.

The strength of the allies increases steadily; that of Germany, on the contrary, is becoming exhausted as the time passes. It will very soon not be equal to the task.

Everything bids you hope.

Courage and confidence through all.

THE SPIRIT OF FRANCE.

This proclamation is a noble answer to the last. It was scattered in Lille in defiance of the German authorities, and breathes the spirit that Germany can never conquer.

"Our people," writes an inhabitant of Lille (French Yellow Book, Ann. 13), "preserved their calm and their dignity admirably. They all started off with cries of 'Vive la France!' 'Vive la liberté!' and singing the Marseillaise. They comforted those who were left behind, their poor weeping mothers and the children. Pale with grief and choked with tears, they forbade them to weep. They did not weep themselves."

"Our soldiers at the front must not avenge us by similar acts; that would sully the fair name of France. Let them leave it to God to avenge such crimes."

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

WASHINGTON RAILWAY & ELECTRIC CO.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. JONES of New Mexico in the chair). Upon the suggestion of the Vice President the Chair appoints Senators HUGHES, POMERENE, PITTMAN, DILLINGHAM,



and HARDING as the committee to make the investigation, in accordance with Senate resolution No. 23, which was adopted this morning.

Mr. POMERENE. Mr. President, I am always willing to perform any duty the Senate may impose upon me, but I am a member of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, and we have a matter of contest pending before that committee now, depending, of course, upon what the committee may recommend to the Senate and what the Senate may afterwards instruct the committee to do. I feel that I have about all the committee work that I can undertake at this session, and I ask to be excused for that reason.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair will bear in mind the request of the Senator from Ohio and will reserve the matter for a few moments.

The PRESIDING OFFICER subsequently said:

In view of the request of the Senator from Ohio [Mr. POMERENE] he will be excused and the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. GERRY] will be appointed to serve upon the committee provided for in resolution No. 23.

#### EXPORTS TO NEUTRAL COUNTRIES.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, I ask for the consideration of Senate resolution No. 32, which is now on the table. I ask the Secretary to read it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the Chair lays before the Senate resolution numbered 32, which will be read.

The Secretary read the resolution S. Res. 32, submitted by Mr. KING on the 12th instant, as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of Commerce be, and is hereby, requested to furnish to the Senate a statement of the exports from the United States to the neutral countries of Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, and Switzerland since the opening of the European war in August, 1914; that said statement include specifications as to the quantity, value, and classification of said exports; and that the Secretary of Commerce be, and is hereby, requested to furnish to the Senate a statement of the same scope and specifications covering exports from the United States to said neutral countries for the period of two years prior to August 1, 1914; also that the Secretary of Commerce be requested to furnish such data as may be available to him bearing upon the question as to what proportion of the exports to such neutral countries during the period of said war found their way into Germany or Austria-Hungary.

Mr. KING. I move to amend the resolution by striking out, in lines 2, 9, and 13, the word "requested" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "directed."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. CALDER. Mr. President, I have no objection to the adoption of the resolution, but I have received a number of communications from shippers in New York in relation to this matter. I have one that I believe will be of very great interest to the Senate and also to the public generally throughout the country. I shall ask permission to insert the letter just at this point in the Record, so that it may be considered by Senators in reading the proceedings of to-day.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The letter referred to is as follows:

NEW YORK, April 13, 1917.

Hon. WILLIAM M. CALDER,  
Senate Building, Washington, D. C.

SIR: As one of your constituents engaged in the steamship business, as an agent of the Norwegian America Line, I desire to call your attention to the inequity of placing an embargo on exports to Norway, as it appears to be Senator KING's idea, in view of his resolution introduced yesterday, calling upon the Secretary of Commerce to furnish your honorable body with data on the export from this country into Germany and Prussia through Scandinavian countries.

Being thoroughly familiar with the situation as to Norwegian exports, I wish to state that while during the early part of the war considerable of our exports may have been passed through Norway into the central powers, I can state with absolute assurance that during the past year nothing has gone through, for the following reasons:

1. The shipper, in order to make shipment, has to secure what is called a letter of assurance from the trade department of the British Embassy, which letter is issued only after the British foreign office has investigated the consignee and through the local British consul secured satisfactory guaranties, backed by indemnities, that the goods he desires to import will not be reexported in any shape whatsoever to any of the powers allied against Great Britain.

2. The control exercised by Great Britain through the issuance of these letters of assurance have so restricted the quantity of commodities necessary to the barest amount of actual consumption.

3. Through the necessity of steamers carrying cargoes to Norway having to call at a British port, or as at present the Canadian port of Halifax, where manifests and letters of assurance are carefully scrutinized, there is no possibility of the shipper fictitiously describing his shipment with the idea of violating any of the principles involved in this British control system. So much for the question of actual consumption in Norway of the goods shipped to that country.

The question of necessity next arises, as Norway is not self-supporting, and, of course, prior to the war received imports from European countries of approximately about sixteen times the value of the imports received from the United States, so it would be decidedly unfair to compare the exports from this country of the years prior to the war with the present exports, as the European countries are absolutely closed to Norway, who is at present compelled to buy all of her steel and iron

and manufactures of same in this country which were secured from Germany up to last year.

As to foodstuffs, this is the only market in which Norway can obtain supplies. The Norwegian sentiment, as far as I can ascertain, is pro-ally. The regulations and laws passed by Norway strictly prohibit the exportation from that country of any goods imported into it, and I understand that there has been over 100 merchants placed in jail for a violation of the regulations relative to exporting of their products, which were clandestinely sent to Germany.

It would be well also to consider the local effect of such an embargo, since flour and cereals comprise approximately 50 to 60 per cent of our cargoes. It is my fear that if a step is taken in establishing an embargo upon foodstuffs later action will be taken to embargo all shipments. It must be considered that if all shipments are embargoed it will be a great hardship to a number of manufacturers, as the automobile industry is securing a wonderful footing in Norway, and the same applies to the question of cotton, prints, shirts, hosiery, and various other articles which prior to the war our manufacturers had no opportunity to ship, or apparently were unwilling to enter the export field. It would simply paralyze these new lines of business.

To bring the matter closer home, it would also have a serious effect upon our South Brooklyn community, as we are using upon our Thirtieth Street Pier anywhere from two to five hundred men weekly in the loading and discharging of the Norwegian-American Line vessels, and my greatest argument is upon the basis of the necessity of protecting in so far as possible your constituents.

I can only secure at the moment approximate figures, but I understand that the total exports from all ports of the United States to Norway during the past year approximate \$175,000,000, which is only about equal to the present fortnightly clearances to the allied powers.

In conclusion I would refer you to the records of the British authorities, which show conclusively that a similar agitation against Norway was raised in the British press, and the foreign office issued a statement that were they to discontinue shipments to Norway not Germany would starve, but Norway.

I trust that you will give this matter your courteous consideration, and if I can be of any assistance to you in giving you any data that may be advantageous to you, kindly command me.

Respectfully, yours,

J. J. MCGOWAN.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution as amended.

The resolution as amended was agreed to.

#### EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. ROBINSON. If there is nothing more to come before the Senate to-day, in the absence of the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. HITCHCOCK] I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After 20 minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened, and (at 2 o'clock and 50 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Tuesday, April 17, 1917, at 12 o'clock meridian.

#### NOMINATIONS.

*Executive nominations received by the Senate April 16, 1917.*

##### ASSISTANT APPRAISER OF MERCHANDISE.

Charles E. Victory, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to be assistant appraiser of merchandise in customs collection district No. 10, with headquarters at New York, N. Y., to fill an existing vacancy.

##### PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE.

Surg. William J. Pettus to be senior surgeon in the Public Health Service, to rank as such from May 15, 1917, in place of Senior Surg. James M. Gassaway, who has been placed on waiting orders.

##### UNITED STATES MARSHAL.

J. J. Tanner, of Skagway, Alaska, to be United States marshal for the first division of Alaska, vice Harry A. Bishop, resigned.

##### UNITED STATES CONSULS.

###### CLASS 6.

Wesley Frost, of Kentucky, now a consul of class 7, to be a consul of class 6 of the United States of America.

###### CLASS 7.

Paul H. Foster, of Texas, now a consul of class 8, to be a consul of class 7 of the United States of America.

Arthur C. Frost, of Massachusetts, now a consul of class 8, to be a consul of class 7 of the United States of America.

###### CLASS 8.

Albro L. Burnell, of Maine, now a consul of class 9, to be a consul of class 8 of the United States of America.

James H. Goodier, of New York, now a consul of class 9, to be a consul of class 8 of the United States of America.

O. Gaylord Marsh, of Washington, now a consul of class 9, to be a consul of class 8 of the United States of America.

###### CLASS 9.

Ralph F. Chesbrough, of Wisconsin, now interpreter at Beirut, to be a consul of class 9 of the United States of America.

## PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

Commander Edwin T. Pollock to be a captain in the Navy from the 1st day of January, 1917.

The following-named lieutenant commanders to be commanders in the Navy from the 29th day of August, 1916:

Harlan P. Perrill,  
Arthur J. Hepburn,  
Cyrus R. Miller,  
David F. Boyd,  
Andrew T. Graham,  
Zeno E. Briggs,  
Clarence A. Abele,  
Thomas L. Johnson, and  
Edward T. Constien.

Lieut. Commander Edgar B. Larimer to be a commander in the Navy from the 1st day of January, 1917.

Lieut. Commander Alfred W. Johnson to be a commander in the Navy from the 19th day of January, 1917.

Lieut. Commander Walter M. Hunt to be a commander in the Navy from the 28th day of March, 1917.

The following-named lieutenants to be lieutenant commanders in the Navy from the 29th day of August, 1916:

Isaac C. Johnson, jr.,  
Leigh M. Stewart,  
Richard P. McCullough,  
George V. Stewart,  
Jonathan S. Dowell, jr.,  
Nelson H. Goss,  
Stanford C. Hooper,  
William O. Spears,  
Walter H. Lassing,  
Ernest Durr, and  
Harry E. Shoemaker.

Civil Engineer Luther E. Gregory, with rank of lieutenant commander, to be a civil engineer in the Navy, with rank of commander, from the 29th day of August, 1916.

The following-named gunners to be chief gunners in the Navy from the 18th day of February, 1917:

Henry W. Stratton, and  
William Seyford.

Lieut. Commander Frank L. Pinney to be a commander in the Navy from the 29th day of August, 1916.

Lieut. George M. Baum to be a lieutenant commander in the Navy from the 29th day of August, 1916.

Civil Engineer Homer R. Stanford, with rank of lieutenant commander, to be a civil engineer in the Navy, with rank of commander, from the 29th day of August, 1916.

Boatswain Michael J. Wilkinson to be a chief boatswain in the Navy from the 9th day of January, 1915.

Boatswain Emory F. Hosmer to be a chief boatswain in the Navy from the 21st day of December, 1915.

Gunner Clyde Keene to be a chief gunner in the Navy from the 18th day of February, 1917.

Machinist Albert A. Hooper to be a chief machinist in the Navy from the 27th day of June, 1913.

Midshipman Lewis L. Gover to be a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps, from the 30th day of March, 1917, in lieu of Midshipman Earl S. Hurlbut, withdrawn.

## CONFIRMATIONS.

*Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate April 16, 1917.*

## ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Oscar T. Crosby, of Virginia, to be Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, to fill an existing vacancy.

## ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Francis J. Kearful to be Assistant Attorney General.

## UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS.

Joseph Moore, of Louisiana, to be United States attorney for the western district of Louisiana.

Joseph W. Montgomery, of Louisiana, to be United States attorney for the eastern district of Louisiana.

## SECOND ASSISTANT CHIEF BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE.

Chauncey D. Snow, of Massachusetts, to be (Second) Assistant Chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in the Department of Commerce.

## COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS.

Charles F. Rattigan, of New York, to be collector of customs for customs collection district No. 8.

## NAVAL OFFICER OF CUSTOMS.

Edwin G. Hunter, of Louisiana, to be naval officer of customs in customs collection district No. 20.

## CONSUL GENERALS.

## CLASS 2.

John G. Foster, of Vermont, to be a consul general of class 2.

## CLASS 4.

William Coffin, of Kentucky, to be a consul general of class 4.  
Maddin Summers, of Tennessee, to be a consul general of class 4.

## CLASS 5.

Marion Letcher, of Georgia, to be a consul general of class 5.

## CONSULS.

## CLASS 4.

E. Haldeman Dennison, of Ohio, to be a consul of class 4.  
William C. Magelssen, of Minnesota, to be a consul of class 4.  
Jay White, of Michigan, to be a consul of class 4.

## CLASS 5.

John K. Caldwell, of Kentucky, to be a consul of class 5.  
North Winship, of Georgia, to be a consul of class 5.

## CLASS 6.

John A. Gamon, of Illinois, to be a consul of class 6.  
Walter A. Leonard of Illinois, to be a consul of class 6.  
José de Olivares, of California, to be a consul of class 6.

## CLASS 7.

George K. Donald, of Alabama, to be a consul of class 7.  
Felix S. S. Johnson, of New Jersey, to be a consul of class 7.  
Ezra M. Lawton, of Ohio, to be a consul of class 7.

## CLASS 8.

John S. Armstrong, jr., of North Carolina, to be a consul of class 8.  
Lawrence P. Briggs, of Michigan, to be a consul of class 8.  
Francis J. Dyer, of California, to be a consul of class 8.

## CLASS 9.

John S. Calvert, of North Carolina, to be a consul of class 9.  
George G. Duffee, of Alabama, to be a consul of class 9.  
Thornwell Haynes, of Alabama, to be a consul of class 9.  
Horace Remillard, of Massachusetts, to be a consul of class 9.

## COAST GUARD.

First Lieut. Herman Howard Wolf, to be captain.  
Second Lieut. Russell Randolph Waesche, to be first lieutenant.  
Third Lieut. Clement Joseph Todd, to be second lieutenant.  
First Lieut. of Engineers Harry Upton Butler to be captain of engineers.  
Second Lieut. of Engineers Albert Frank Patterson to be first lieutenant of engineers.

## POSTMASTERS.

## ARIZONA.

Otto Janssen, Clarkdale.

## CALIFORNIA.

I. L. Casey, Loma Linda.  
George W. Mallory, Ojai (late Nordhoff).

## GEORGIA.

R. F. Duckworth, Union City.  
C. W. Stephens, Wrens.  
J. R. Wimberly, Jeffersonville.

## IDAHO.

Eloda M. Long, Arco.  
W. F. Morgareidge, Moscow.

## MONTANA.

John Budge, Hingham.  
R. M. Fry, Park City.

## NEW YORK.

Mary A. E. Barrett, Fort Terry.  
George C. Staud, Rochester.  
John N. Cullen, Blue Point.  
Harmon P. Payne, Quogue.  
Michael J. Walsh, Yonkers.  
George W. Witbeck, Nassau.

## NORTH CAROLINA.

Charles L. Ingram, Franklin.  
Isaac J. Young, Henderson.

## NORTH DAKOTA.

Earl W. Edwards, Rolette.  
Ruth L. Woldy, Edmore.

## SOUTH DAKOTA.

Bud Reeve, jr., Buxton.



## TENNESSEE.

W. N. Lacy, Lenoir City.

## TEXAS.

Belle Kleinecke, Hitchcock.

## VIRGINIA.

Ambler H. Cardwell, Fortress Monroe.

John B. Graves, Clifton Forge.

Raleigh T. Green, Culpeper.

J. R. Owens, Lawrenceville.

## WASHINGTON.

W. W. Askren, Bothell.

## WISCONSIN.

Arthur J. Egan, Highland.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, April 16, 1917.

The House met at 1 p. m.

The Chaplain, Rev. Henry N. Couden, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Father of truth, purity, justice, mercy, love, let Thy spirit possess us that we may think clearly, act wisely, and do justly whenever we are called to act in the affairs of life, whether as individuals or servants of the public weal, that we may possess an approving conscience, a tranquil mind, a pure heart, and look forward with boundless faith in the overruling of Thy Providence for the good of mankind, after the similitude of the Master. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of Saturday, April 14, 1917, was read and approved.

## EXTENSION OF REMARKS.

Mr. LANGLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record by printing therein the patriotic appeal of the President of the United States to the American people which appears in the morning papers, and which contains some very timely and valuable advice as to how those who are not to enlist can render invaluable aid to the country in other lines of endeavor in this hour when it needs their help.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Kentucky asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the Record by printing the address of the President to the American people as appearing in the morning papers. Is there objection?

Mr. RUBEN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, would it not be better to have that published as a public document and sent out in that way?

Mr. LANGLEY. I thought of that, Mr. Speaker, but I take it that all of the newspapers of the country will reproduce the address, and my purpose was merely to aid in the publicity of this well-timed and most interesting statement from the head of the Nation, which I think every American citizen ought to read, by printing it in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. ADAMSON. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like to suggest that there ought to be half a million copies of it printed, so that we can circulate them over the country.

Mr. GARNER. Mr. Speaker, of course that matter can come up a little later, after unanimous consent is given to the gentleman from Kentucky to extend his remarks. The question of printing the President's address as it appears in the morning papers will come up as a separate proposition.

Mr. LANGLEY. I think so, too.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. BENJAMIN L. FAIRCHILD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record by printing a resolution of the Lincoln Republican Club, of the city of Yonkers, N. Y., in loyal support of the President.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the Record in the manner stated. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record by printing therein a resolution adopted by the supreme board of directors of the Knights of Columbus.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Kentucky asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the Record in the manner stated. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record upon the same subject.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. HASTINGS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record by printing a patriotic song written by Eleanor See Inslee, of my district.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Oklahoma asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the Record in the manner indicated. Is there objection?

Mr. BARNHART. Mr. Speaker, I did not understand the request.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Oklahoma asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the Record by printing therein a patriotic song. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record by printing therein communications from and resolutions adopted by certain organizations in my district.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Pennsylvania asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the Record in the manner stated. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. FISHER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record by printing therein resolutions adopted at a patriotic mass meeting in the city of Memphis, Tenn., presided over by Hon. T. C. Ashcroft, mayor.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Tennessee asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the Record in the manner indicated. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. MASON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record upon the question of food products by printing therein a report made by the University of Illinois, and also upon the same subject an advertisement calling for farm hands in western Canada.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the Record in the manner stated. Is there objection?

Mr. BARNHART. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, do I understand the gentleman desires to print an advertisement for farm hands in western Canada?

Mr. MASON. I wish to do that, but I shall strike out the name of the advertiser so that it will not be an advertisement.

Mr. BARNHART. I have no objection to the first part of it, but I shall object to it unless the advertising feature is omitted.

Mr. MANN. If the gentleman will permit, there is a reason for it.

Mr. BARNHART. I will hear the reason.

Mr. MASON. It is simply to call the attention of the censors to the matter. It is an advertisement offering high wages, a comfortable home, without any expense, to American farm boys; and it contains a statement there shall be no compulsory military service. I think that ought to be censored. I do not think any country ought to be allowed to put that sort of an advertisement in, and for that reason I strike out the name of the advertiser so it does not become an advertisement.

Mr. BARNHART. I will ask the gentleman from Illinois what is the purpose of inserting an advertisement in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD?

Mr. MASON. There are two purposes. One is to show the censors of the newspapers of this country that there is an unfriendly advertisement running in an endeavor to take away the food producers of the country and invites them to Canada, where there will be no compulsory military service. The other object is to show the people who are asking for compulsory military service that we may help some of our allies that do not have compulsory service in their own country and in their own colonies, so there is a double purpose.

Mr. BARNHART. I have no objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object for a moment, I do not know whether it is the same advertisement, but my attention has been called to an advertisement, I think of the Canadian Government, advertising for 50,000 Americans to come to Canada and cultivate the soil there.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. DYER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks on the same subject of crop production.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Missouri asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks on the same subject as the gentleman from Illinois. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. LEHLBACH. Mr. Speaker—

The SPEAKER. For what purpose does the gentleman rise?

Mr. LEHLBACH. Mr. Speaker, I desire to ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks on the subject of military service.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman desires to extend his remarks in the RECORD on the subject of military service. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD on the bill (H. R. 2893) to amend section 10 of chapter 2 of the Criminal Code, which bill was up Saturday afternoon and partially discussed.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I do not know that I shall, I see the gentleman from North Carolina is not here. The gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. WEBB] told me the other day that the bill was reported, but I have not gotten a reported copy and it has not been printed as being reported and it is not on the calendar. His attention ought to be directed to it.

Mr. GARNER. What is the title of the bill?

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. It is the bill (H. R. 2893) to amend section 10 of chapter 2 of the Criminal Code by adding a proviso—

That this section shall not apply to citizens or subjects of any country engaged in war with a country with which the United States is at war.

Mr. Speaker, rather than take up the time of the House I desire to place a statement in the RECORD at an early date containing some information regarding the bill. I ask that privilege.

Mr. GARNER. The gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. WEBB] told me on Saturday this bill has been reported.

Mr. MANN. I see it is not on the calendar; I looked this morning, and it is not on the list of reported bills. I am careful to get all bills reported, and I have not received that.

The SPEAKER. One of the clerks informs the Chair that the report on this bill has just been put in the basket.

Mr. MANN. The gentleman told me the other day it was reported; I did not know.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Waldorf, its enrolling clerk, announced that the Senate had agreed to the conference report on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 12) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, and prior fiscal years, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate had insisted upon its amendments to the bills of the following titles, disagreed to by the House of Representatives, had agreed to the conference asked by the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and had appointed Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, Mr. HITCHCOCK, and Mr. WARREN as the conferees on the part of the Senate:

H. R. 13. An act making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, and for other purposes; and

H. R. 14. An act making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate had insisted upon its amendments to the bill (H. R. 11) making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, and for other purposes, disagreed to by the House of Representatives, had agreed to the conference asked by the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and had appointed Mr. OVERMAN, Mr. UNDERWOOD, and Mr. WARREN as the conferees on the part of the Senate.

#### CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. NO. 13)—GENERAL DEFICIENCY BILL.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the general deficiency bill (H. R. 12) and ask unanimous consent that the statement may be read in lieu of the report.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York asks unanimous consent that the statement on the general deficiency bill may be read in lieu of the report. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

The statement was read.

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 12) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, and prior fiscal years, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 11, 12, 14, 17, 22, 32, 42, 46, and 48.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 13, 15, 16, 18, 24, 25, 27, 28, 30, 31, 33, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 43, 44, 45, 47, 49, 50, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, and 60, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 3: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 3, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$2,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 4: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 4, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$175,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 8: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 8, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In line 5 of the matter inserted by said amendment strike out the following: "who are hereby authorized"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 19: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 19, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lines 4 and 5 of the matter inserted by said amendment strike out the words "to be immediately available" and insert in lieu thereof the following: "to continue available during the fiscal year 1918"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 20: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 20, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Transpose the matter inserted by said amendment to follow line 3 of page 54 of the bill; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 21: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 21, and agree to the same with amendments as follows: Amend the matter inserted by said amendment as follows:

In line 2, after the word "sums," insert the following: "not exceeding \$50,000"; in line 8 strike out the word "years" and insert in lieu thereof the word "year"; in lines 9 and 10 strike out the following: "and 1918, respectively"; and after the word "offices," in line 26, strike out the remainder of the amendment; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 23: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 23, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following:

#### "NATIONAL PARK SERVICE.

"For employees from April 15 to June 30, 1917, inclusive, at annual rates of compensation as follows: Director, \$4,500; assistant director, \$2,500; chief clerk, \$2,000; draftsman, \$1,800; clerks—1 of class 3, 2 of class 2, 2 at \$900 each; messenger, \$600; in all, for park service in the District of Columbia, \$3,666.67, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be in lieu of salaries, during such period, of the Superintendent of National Parks and four other persons authorized to be employed in the District of Columbia during the fiscal year 1917 by the sundry civil appropriation act approved July 1, 1916."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 26: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 26, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following:

"Traveling and miscellaneous expenses: For traveling and other miscellaneous and emergency expenses, including advances made by the disbursing clerk, authorized and approved by the Attorney General, to be expended at his discretion, the provisions of the first paragraph of section 3648, Revised Statutes, to the contrary notwithstanding, to remain available during the fiscal year 1918, \$35,000."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 29: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 29, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In line 4 of the matter inserted by said amendment strike out the sum "\$992.67" and insert in lieu thereof the sum "\$901.67"; and the Senate agree to the same.



Amendment numbered 35: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 35, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In line 11 of the matter inserted by said amendment strike out the words "to be immediately available" and insert in lieu thereof the words "to be available during the fiscal year 1918"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 51: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 51, and agree to the same with amendments as follows: In line 2 of the matter inserted by said amendment strike out the words "cost of suit" and insert in lieu thereof the words "costs of suits," and in line 12 strike out the word "judgment" and insert in lieu thereof the words "respective judgments"; and the Senate agree to the same.

JOHN J. FITZGERALD,  
JOHN J. EAGAN,  
J. G. CANNON,

*Managers on the part of the House.*

O. W. UNDERWOOD,  
JOHN F. SHAFROTH,  
F. E. WARREN,

*Managers on the part of the Senate.*

#### STATEMENT.

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 12) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, and prior fiscal years, and for other purposes, submit the following written statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the conference committee and submitted in the accompanying conference report as to each of the said amendments, namely:

On No. 1: Strikes out, as proposed by the Senate, the paragraph authorizing the Bureau of Efficiency to occupy not less than 5,000 square feet of space in the Department of Commerce Building.

On No. 2: Appropriates \$5,000, as proposed by the Senate, for the purchase, maintenance, and repair of motor trucks for the Treasury Department.

On No. 3: Appropriates \$2,000,000, instead of \$1,500,000, as proposed by the House, and \$3,000,000, as proposed by the Senate, for the collection of the income tax, excess-profits tax, etc.

On No. 4: Authorizes the use of \$175,000 of the appropriation of \$2,000,000 for the collection of internal revenue, instead of \$125,000, as proposed by the House, and \$250,000, as proposed by the Senate, for personal services, equipment, etc., in the District of Columbia.

On No. 5: Appropriates \$75,000, as proposed by the Senate, for contingent expenses of the Independent Treasury, and strikes out, as proposed by the Senate, the paragraph authorizing shipment of packages of coin and currency under the penalty privilege.

On No. 6: Appropriates \$7,500, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$5,000, as proposed by the House, for recoinage of minor coins.

On No. 7: Inserts the paragraph, proposed by the Senate, authorizing the payment of \$4.50 to Frank N. Vannater for expenses incurred in connection with the Mount Clemens, Mich., post office.

On Nos. 8, 9, and 10, relating to the Coast Guard: Appropriates \$94,000 for pay and allowances and \$12,000 for rations or commutation thereof, as proposed by the Senate.

On Nos. 11 and 12: Restores to the bill the paragraphs, stricken out by the Senate, authorizing the transfer from the credit of the District of Columbia to the credit of the United States the sums of \$24,300.76 and \$211,450.12, respectively, representing fines in United States cases and judgments of the Supreme Court and the police court of the District of Columbia.

On No. 13: Corrects the reference to a House document.

On No. 14: Strikes out appropriation of \$19,827.82, inserted by the Senate, for payment to Littlefield, Alvord & Co., Christian Heinrich, and the Cranford Paving Co., pursuant to a finding of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

On Nos. 15 and 16: Corrects the reference to House documents.

On No. 17: Strikes out the paragraph, inserted by the Senate, making deficiency appropriations for the Naval Establishment available during the fiscal year 1918.

On Nos. 18, 19, and 20, relating to the Capitol Buildings: Appropriates \$4,360, as proposed by the Senate, for overhauling the elevator machinery in the Senate wing, \$23,000 for the pro-

tection of the Capitol Building, including the Senate and House Office Buildings and the Capitol power plant, and \$6,500 for maintenance of the Senate Office Building.

On No. 21: Inserts the paragraph, proposed by the Senate, authorizing the use of certain unexpended balances of appropriations for the various bureaus of the Interior Department, for the purchase of furniture and equipment of the new Interior Department Building, modified, so as to limit the expenditures to not exceeding \$50,000 of unexpended balances of the fiscal year 1917, and eliminates from the unexpended balances which may be so used the revenues and appropriations of the national parks.

On No. 22: Strikes out the paragraph, inserted by the Senate, requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish heat, light, and power for the new Interior Department Building.

On No. 23: Substitutes for the paragraph relating to the National Park Service, inserted by the Senate, a paragraph providing for the period from April 15 to June 30, 1917, the same employees at the same rates of pay in the District of Columbia as are provided for that service in the District of Columbia for the fiscal year 1918.

On Nos. 24 and 25: Appropriates \$150,000, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$50,000, as proposed by the House, for "Detection and prosecution of crimes," and authorizes the use of \$6,000, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$2,000, as proposed by the House, for employees in the District of Columbia.

On No. 26: Appropriates \$35,000, as proposed by the Senate, for traveling and miscellaneous expenses of the Department of Justice, modified so as to eliminate authority for personal or extraordinary expenses at the seat of government.

On No. 27: Appropriates \$1,500, as proposed by the Senate, for the salary of an additional United States district judge in the State of Texas from April 1 to June 30, 1917.

On Nos. 28 and 29: Appropriates for the salary of the United States district judge and the clerk of the United States district court for Porto Rico from March 2 to June 30, 1917.

On No. 30: Strikes out, as proposed by the Senate, the appropriation of \$23,000 for salaries of officers and crews of light vessels and lighthouse tenders.

On No. 31: Corrects the reference to a House document.

On Nos. 32 and 33, relating to the Coast Survey: Strikes out the appropriation of \$10,000, inserted by the Senate, for a power lithographic press and provides \$35,000, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$25,000, as proposed by the House, for printing charts.

On No. 34: Appropriates \$19,400, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$15,000, as proposed by the House, for the contingent expenses of the Steamboat-Inspection Service.

On No. 35: Appropriates \$20,000, as proposed by the Senate, for expenses of the Joint Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, modified so as to make the appropriation available during the fiscal year 1918.

On No. 36: Inserts the paragraph, proposed by the Senate, requiring the appropriation acts which failed of passage at the last session of the Sixty-fourth Congress and are passed at the first session of the Sixty-fifth Congress to be included in the statement of appropriations for the second session of the Sixty-fourth Congress.

On Nos. 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, and 45, relating to the Senate: Inserts the appropriations, proposed by the Senate, with the exception of authority to expend not to exceed \$250 from the appropriation of \$35,000 for the expenses of the inaugural ceremonies, without reference to section 1765 of the Revised Statutes.

On Nos. 46, 47, and 48: Strikes out the appropriation of \$700, proposed by the Senate, for payment to Charles C. Allen, and corrects the reference to a House document.

On No. 49: Appropriates \$5,000, as proposed by the Senate, for operation and maintenance of fire-control installations in connection with the fortification of the Panama Canal.

On No. 50: Appropriates \$100,000,000, as proposed by the Senate, for the national defense.

On No. 51: Appropriates \$9,884.83, as proposed by the Senate, for payment of judgments of United States courts.

On Nos. 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, and 57, relating to the judgments of the Court of Claims: Appropriates \$162,190.47, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$80,778.63, as proposed by the House, to pay judgments certified to Congress after the bill had passed the House, and corrects the reference to a House document.

On No. 58: Appropriates \$46,927.50, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$24,927.50, as proposed by the House, to provide for payment of judgments in "Indian depredation claims" certified to Congress after the bill had passed the House, and corrects the reference to a House document.

On No. 59: Corrects the reference to a House document.

On No. 60: Appropriates for the payment of claims certified to Congress by the accounting officers of the Treasury after the bill had passed the House.

JOHN J. FITZGERALD,  
JOHN J. EAGAN,  
J. G. CANNON,

*Managers on the part of the House.*

Mr. HAWLEY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask the gentleman in charge of the bill a question. On page 56 of the bill, amendment numbered 30, as the bill was presented to the House it passed the House with the following language:

Lighthouse vessels, for salaries and wages of officers and crews of light vessels and lighthouse tenders, including temporary employment when necessary, \$23,000.

Do I understand the House conferees agreed to have that language eliminated from the bill?

Mr. FITZGERALD. They did.

Mr. HAWLEY. For what reason?

Mr. FITZGERALD. The provision was for crews for new vessels that it was expected would be in commission before the beginning of the next fiscal year. The Senate committee was informed by the department that the vessels would not be available and could not be put in commission and that the money will not be required.

Mr. RUCKER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FITZGERALD. I do.

Mr. RUCKER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask the gentleman a question. I notice in the report of the conferees that Senate amendments 37, 38, and so forth, were agreed to by the conferees on the part of the House, except one amendment proposing to pay not to exceed \$250 from the appropriation of \$35,000 as part of the inaugural expenses. I wanted to state to the gentleman that the service rendered was by the Deputy Sergeant at Arms of the Senate, and consisted of a great deal of labor and work in preparing and distributing the tickets to the inaugural platform.

To my personal knowledge this man worked both day and night, many times at night, with the force of clerks in order to prepare those tickets and invitations for distribution. The question came up at one of the meetings of the inaugural committee, and all of the members of the committee—the three Members representing the Senate as well as the three Members representing the House—thought he ought to have \$250 as a reasonable compensation for the services rendered by him. I see that has been stricken out, and I would like to ask the gentleman why?

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Speaker, the managers upon the part of the House did not agree to the amendment because of the somewhat peculiar situation. For a number of years there has been a controversy between the two Houses because of the fact that the Senate has from time to time proposed to pay to certain of its employees money in addition to the compensation fixed by law. After six or seven years the House has now come to an understanding with the Senate that that practice shall be abandoned. It has not been followed in the last year or two. Section 1765 of the Revised Statutes provides:

No officer in any branch of the public service, or any other person whose salary, pay, or emoluments are fixed by law or regulations, shall receive any additional pay, extra allowance, or compensation, in any form whatever, for the disbursement of public money, or for any other service or duty whatever, unless the same is authorized by law, and the appropriation therefor explicitly states that it is for such additional pay, extra allowance, or compensation.

It seemed to the managers on the part of the House that it would be unjustifiable to waive that provision of the Revised Statutes on behalf of this man. He may have done some extra work. So far as a somewhat hasty investigation disclosed, no similar provision has been made at other inaugural times. The managers on the part of the House did not believe it was wise to establish the precedent of paying this additional compensation in the face of the express prohibition of the Revised Statutes.

Mr. RUCKER. If the gentleman will permit me, my judgment of the Revised Statute quoted by the gentleman is that it has reference to extra pay for performing the official duties of the employee. These were duties entirely outside of his official duties.

Mr. FITZGERALD. The Revised Statutes state "for any other service or duty whatever." It could not be more comprehensive.

Mr. RUCKER. It must be considered in the light of the purpose for which it was enacted.

Mr. FITZGERALD. The House and its Representatives are continually condemning the executive departments for attempting to increase the compensation of employees in those depart-

ments in contravention of the statutes, and it was not thought desirable to set such a pernicious example by doing for an employee of the Senate what is not permitted in any other place.

Mr. RUCKER. Will the gentleman yield three minutes to me? Mr. FITZGERALD. I will.

Mr. RUCKER. I want to say in connection with this matter—and I speak for myself and my associates on the inaugural committee—that we have no earthly interest in the item under consideration. But we found it necessary to employ somebody who was competent to render the services rendered by Mr. McGrain, and he happens to be a deputy sergeant at arms of the Senate. He is the best qualified man, in my judgment, that could have been selected, by reason of his long experience in connection with similar matters. My judgment and recollection, differing from the gentleman from New York [Mr. FITZGERALD], is that heretofore this service has been paid for. At a meeting of the inaugural committee, at which Members of the Senate and of the House were present, this matter was brought up, and by unanimous action we agreed to recommend that the gentleman referred to be paid \$250 for the services rendered by him. Much of that service was rendered after office hours and during the night. I myself went to his room and sent to his room several times after night in connection with the arrangements for the last presidential inauguration. We thought there would be no question about the payment for this service in view of the fact that the \$250 was only a part of and taken out of the appropriation made for inaugural expenses. Personally and in behalf of the committee on the part of the House I wish to say that we feel very much embarrassed at the action of the conference committee. While I am not complaining of their action, it embarrasses us, because in good faith, speaking as I feel authorized to speak for the House of Representatives, we agreed that this sum should be paid, and we never had a thought that it would not be paid. If there is any way by which it can be paid it certainly should be paid. And if necessary, in order to do simple justice—and I have a little more concern and feel a deeper interest than if he was a House employee, the gentleman being a Senate employee—in order to keep faith and to do what we in effect pledged we would do and what we thought we had authority to pledge the House to do, I would like to see this conference report voted down and sent back to conference in order that we might place ourselves in a correct attitude with reference to this item of \$250, which does not increase the appropriation a particle, but is to be paid out of the sum appropriated for inaugural expenses.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RUCKER. I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. I take it that there has been no question but that if the Joint Inaugural Committee had employed a special clerk or person to do this work there would have been no complaint concerning it. I would like to verify, of my own knowledge, what the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. RUCKER] has said, and that is that this gentleman rendered service which had to be rendered, and which was entirely outside the line of his ordinary official duties. Of course, I appreciate the force of the statute which the gentleman from New York has read, but it seems to me that this is a very just item. If it had not been for the services which were rendered by this gentleman, we would never have been able to have handled the tickets with the satisfaction that apparently they were handled to the Members of the House.

Mr. RUCKER. Mr. Speaker, I conclude by making the additional observation—and I believe the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. GARRETT] will also concur in this statement—that there is no one about this Capitol or about the city of Washington who could have rendered so efficient service as the gentleman who rendered the service, and he ought to be paid for it. I do not know whether it is proper or not, but, so far as I am concerned, I hope the House will vote down the conference report.

Mr. FITZGERALD. In view of the fact that the bill carries \$62,000,000 for services of the Army, for which it is in need, including pay of the National Guard who have been deprived of their money, and carries \$100,000,000 as an emergency fund for the national defense, if the gentleman wishes to ask the House to vote this conference report down in order that a Senate employee may be paid \$250 in the face of an express prohibition of the statute, I do not believe the House will gratify him.

Mr. RUCKER. Well, Mr. Speaker, as a lawyer I do not agree with the gentleman's construction of that statute—at least on this occasion. [Laughter.]

Mr. FITZGERALD. Well, I would not expect the gentleman to agree to it. If he agreed to it, I am sure he would not have urged the payment of that amount in violation of the law.

Mr. RUCKER. Our committee agreed to it.



Mr. FITZGERALD. It is not a personal matter. As a matter of fact, if the statement had been made that the Members of the Senate and House had agreed to it, I do not know that it would have affected my position. No doubt this man rendered satisfactory service, but the service was rendered by him in the time he was employed. The Deputy Sergeant at Arms of the Senate during the last few weeks of the session has not any evenings off, and any work performed at night was undoubtedly performed by him when he was subject to the call of the Senate. A Member of Congress has no time off. He is not off when Congress is not in session. He is still on the pay roll, and his time still belongs to the Government.

Mr. RUCKER. If the gentleman will pardon me, it is hardly fair, in view of the statement I have made and the statement made by the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. GARRETT], for the gentleman from New York [Mr. FITZGERALD] to say that, because it is true that this man did work at night. I state this as a fact within my personal knowledge.

Mr. FITZGERALD. No doubt this man rendered valuable service, but he did not do it in time that did not belong to the Government.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, may I ask the gentleman from Missouri a question in that connection?

Mr. RUCKER. The gentleman can, if I have the time.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Missouri has expired.

Mr. MANN. Well, I hope the gentleman may have time granted him to answer this question: Why did not the inaugural committee get the service of one of the sergeants at arms of the House?

Mr. RUCKER. Well, I will be glad to answer the gentleman, but it may involve a recitation that I may not have time to make. As a matter of fact, elsewhere there is a sentiment existing that the House has nothing to do with presidential inaugurations.

Mr. MANN. I know that, and that is the reason why I asked the question. Having "hogged" the place, now they want to pay for it. That is the fact.

Mr. RUCKER. No; if the gentleman will permit me to finish my answer which I had not concluded. I want to give him full information. This suggestion does not come from employees. It comes from other gentlemen who are not recognized as employees of the Senate, and by reason of that sentiment, which I confess has too long existed, and existed to too great an extent, it happens that in connection with the Senate we find men better qualified to perform this service than any of those who serve in connection with the House. Let me say to the gentleman that your committee on inauguration amply took care of the officers of the House. At least we tried to do it.

Mr. MANN. Yes. I think they did. I think they took care of the House in very good shape. But we all know that when it comes to these plans of inauguration the Senate insists on being practically the whole thing. It insists upon having its employees handle the work of the inaugural committee, because it thinks it has the right to control. That being the case, they having one of their employees working at a time when he ought to be willing to work all his spare time in the closing days of the session, I doubt whether there is any reason to pay him extra.

Mr. RUCKER. The service ought to be paid for.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will permit, we are always confronted with this actual situation that exists; that is, that technically there is no organized House on the day of inauguration. There are certain of the inaugural ceremonies which under custom always occur in the Senate Chamber—the inauguration of the Vice President, for instance. A goodly portion of the work of the inaugural committee consists of the preparation and issuance of tickets to the Senate Chamber. I am inclined to think the Senate is quite "hoggish," but I do not think that in this matter it is entirely accurate to say that the Senate has "hogged" the whole thing—

Mr. MANN. Well, then, I will withdraw that statement. [Laughter.]

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee (continuing). When really the House had no official status at that time.

Mr. MANN. Well, the House had a committee and had officers and had employees, and they all had official status. The committee had an official status. While the House itself had then no official status, it did up to that time have an official status, and the committee had also. However, I am not complaining at all. I think the committee this time on the part of the House took care of the House in an admirable manner and did everything that could be asked. [Applause.] It did better than any committee has ever done before.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. We did the best we could.

Mr. RUCKER. We made this agreement while we did have an official standing.

Mr. MANN. I understand. The gentleman from Missouri and the gentleman from Tennessee always have an official status with me.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask a question with reference to amendment numbered 22. The Senate put in a provision that the new central heating and power plant furnish heat, light, and power for the new Interior Department Building. To tell the truth, I had supposed that that had already been provided by law until the Senate put this provision in. Now, that has gone out. The gentleman from New York and myself are members of the House Office Building Commission, and we recently authorized, at the request of the Treasury Department, connection with the Capitol heating and power plant temporarily to furnish heat, light, and power to the new Interior Building until the central heating plant could be completed and it would be able to furnish those things to the new Interior Building. Having stricken this out, is it the idea of the gentleman from New York that the Capitol heating and power plant is to furnish permanent heat and light to the new Interior Department Building?

Mr. FITZGERALD. This building is enumerated among the buildings to be furnished with heat, light, and power from the new plant. This particular provision requires the Secretary to furnish heat, light, and power. The managers on the part of the House did not know what the effect of this provision would be, unless it was intended to compel the Treasury Department to furnish that heat, light, and power from the new building and to eliminate the chance of any possible appropriation for the Interior Department being charged with the cost of it. As it was enumerated with the other buildings and was in the same position as the other buildings to be furnished, the committee did not wish to have this mandatory provision left in.

Mr. MANN. I supposed it was about completed until I saw this item, and then I thought I might be mistaken.

Mr. FITZGERALD. We looked up the item carefully, and there is no mistake about it.

Mr. MONDELL. Will the gentleman yield to me for an inquiry?

Mr. FITZGERALD. Certainly.

Mr. MONDELL. There has been quite a good deal said about an item of \$250 which very properly has gone out of the bill; but so far I have heard nothing said about the little item of \$100,000,000 for national security and defense. Does the chairman intend to make a statement to the House of the purposes for which it is expected that money will be expended?

Mr. FITZGERALD. Not so comprehensive a statement as the inquiry of the gentleman would indicate. The Senate—

Mr. MONDELL. We all realize the very proper attitude of the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, and we have listened with great interest and approval to his statement that he believes that while Congress should be liberal in making appropriations, it should do its duty in keeping track of expenditures. Therefore I am confident that he has some general information with regard to the use of this money.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Speaker, the bill as it passed the House carried \$62,617,964.81.

The Senate added \$102,260,354.82. The Senate receded from \$1,033,362.15.

The House receded from \$101,226,992.67. Of this sum \$100,000,000 is contained in Senate amendment No. 50, which reads as follows:

#### NATIONAL DEFENSE.

For the national security and defense, and for each and every purpose connected therewith, to be expended at the discretion of the President, and to be immediately available and to remain available until December 31, 1917, \$100,000,000.

This item was inserted in the bill by the Senate. There was no formal hearing by the Committee on Appropriations about the item. Statements were made to me personally by a member of the Cabinet, speaking for the President. It was stated that as the country had just engaged in war there were innumerable things apt to arise which could not be anticipated and which would require some expenditure of public funds; that it was impossible to say what the exigencies might be or what the requirements would be; that it was believed that in the first six or seven months of this period, even though Congress might be in session, there might be innumerable matters that it would be desirable from a military standpoint to have done without the publicity accompanying a request for the money and an explanation of the purposes for which the expenditure was to be made.

In view of the fact that there were pending in Congress at the time estimates aggregating \$3,400,000,000 for military purposes,

and that the estimates had been submitted in such shape that it would be impossible either to know what was proposed to be done or what would be done with the money, except in the most general way, and that accompanying the estimates the request had been made, to the extent of \$500,000,000 at least, to suspend all limitations of every character upon the expenditure of public money, and that in the estimate for \$2,900,000,000 the request was made that the money should be expended under rules and regulations to be prescribed by the President, which, in effect, would be to suspend all those safeguards that the years of our experience have demonstrated to be necessary, the managers upon the part of the House believed it to be highly desirable to place \$100,000,000 at the disposal of the President for emergency purposes. Thereafter in recommending the appropriations for the military expenditures of the Government it would be possible to have them in sufficient detail and to have applied to them the present limitations of law, so that the Congress would be assured not only that it was giving ample funds for the prosecution of the war but that it was performing its duty in a manner that would be most beneficial to the country.

Mr. Speaker, at a time like this, as I have said several times within the very recent past, the most patriotic duty this House can perform is not to put unlimited means and power without restriction in the hands of the Executive, but to so safeguard public expenditures as to relieve the executive departments of the burdens and responsibilities that would result from such unlimited power. In a time like this, when enormous expenditures are to be made, unless the utmost care is exercised both by the legislative and the executive, waste, extravagance, and indefensible expenditures will inevitably result. We can do much to eliminate and prevent waste and extravagance and improper expenditure by safeguarding, as far as possible, the expenditure of public funds; so it is believed that if \$100,000,000 be placed at the disposal of the President for the time between now and December 31 of the present year, to be disbursed by him, in his discretion, for the national defense, it will enable and will justify the making of the other appropriations that are required in such enormous sums, with such particularity as has been customary in making appropriations for the support of the Government.

I can repeat what I said on Saturday, based on further information that has come into my possession, that there is a greater necessity for making these appropriations in detail than I had suspected when the estimates were first submitted, and a statement could be made to the House that would require the House, in the interest of the public welfare, not to make such large grants in lump sums without restriction. I say this much without in any way reflecting upon the integrity, the capacity, or the disposition of any official to do other than what is for the best interests of the country.

The managers upon the part of the House have made a technical violation of the rule in that they transferred from under the Interior Department an item applicable to the Senate over to the legislative department; but as it was only a transposition it was not believed that objection would be made, although I believe the House should be informed of the fact.

Mr. MANN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FITZGERALD. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. MANN. There is on the calendar now a Senate bill which authorizes the United States to prosecute practically all crimes which might be committed within the confines of our exterior boundaries, regardless of State control. There is another bill on the calendar which authorizes the President to take all vessels, shipping, barges, or anything else that navigates the sea, that we do not already own. I suppose this \$100,000,000 will come in very handy for these purposes.

Mr. FITZGERALD. The statement that was made was that it was to be used for purposes that would be different. At least that is the impression I got. I understand a request is to be made for a very large appropriation for the purposes indicated by the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. MANN. Those bills are on the calendar. They do not either of them carry any appropriation.

Mr. FITZGERALD. They should not. They should first get the authority and then ask for the money.

Mr. MANN. Perhaps they should not, but usually they do where there is any reason for it. The Committee on Naval Affairs have reported one bill, and that committee have the authority to report appropriations. I do not know whether they will use this \$100,000,000 and thousands of millions of dollars more for such purposes. However, I would like to ask the gentleman another question. In view of the fact that the claim has sometimes been made that the House ought to be a mere rubber stamp and ought not even to change phraseology—in this case the phraseology has not been changed—I suppose this \$100,

000,000 appropriation was probably prepared in the Treasury Department in the form in which it appears.

Mr. FITZGERALD. I do not know where it was prepared.

Mr. MANN. It was prepared in the Treasury Department or in the Senate, but how long since it became necessary in a deficiency bill to make an appropriation and say the amount shall be immediately available?

Mr. FITZGERALD. It is not necessary.

Mr. MANN. I know that it is not necessary, and the Treasury Department ought to know it, although doubtless the man who drew it did not know it. I call attention to it to show the carelessness with which a lot of these items come to the body that really watches them. Think of sending down a deficiency item from the Treasury Department to go into a deficiency bill with a statement that it is to be immediately available. That is what a deficiency bill is for.

Mr. FERRIS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman from New York yield?

Mr. FITZGERALD. I will yield to the gentleman.

Mr. FERRIS. The chairman of the committee a moment ago said that there had been one instance where there was a violation of the rule. I want to ask the gentleman if that has any reference to the transfer of the new building for the Interior Department.

Mr. FITZGERALD. No; it was an amendment for the maintenance of miscellaneous supplies for the Senate Office Building. It belongs under the head of "legislative" and in that portion of the bill, and the Senate inserted it under the portion in connection with the Interior Department. For the sake of convenience and reference it ought to be in that part of the bill where such items should be found.

Mr. FERRIS. I have no objection at all.

Mr. FITZGERALD. It has nothing to do with the item in the bill with reference to the transfer of the new Interior Department Building for the use of any other department. Mr. Speaker, how much time have I remaining?

The SPEAKER. The gentleman has 15 minutes.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that my time may be extended 15 minutes for the purpose of yielding half an hour to the gentleman from Missouri.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York asks unanimous consent that his time be extended 15 minutes. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

#### ADJOURNMENT OVER.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns to-day it adjourn to meet on Wednesday next at 12 o'clock noon.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York asks unanimous consent that when the House adjourns to-day it adjourn to meet on Wednesday next at noon. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

#### GENERAL DEFICIENCY BILL.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Speaker, I yield 29 minutes to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. BORLAND].

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, there was an understanding on Saturday that the deficiency bill would be agreed to as soon as possible and that then we would adjourn.

Mr. FITZGERALD. But the gentleman from Missouri wants to speak for half an hour, and following that I will move the previous question and then move to adjourn. However, the Committee on Accounts has one resolution which it wants to bring in.

Mr. MANN. I have some work to do, but I will stay here until we adjourn. It may put off the appointment of committees another day; I do not know.

Mr. FITZGERALD. I will make this statement to the gentleman, that at the conclusion of the remarks of the gentleman from Missouri I will move the previous question, and after that I will move to adjourn.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will state to the gentleman that Judge PARK, chairman of the Committee on Accounts, has a resolution that he wants acted upon.

Mr. MANN. And I want to be here when it comes up.

Mr. STAFFORD. Why can not the gentleman from Missouri postpone his remarks?

Mr. BORLAND. I could have taken time in my own right, but I did not.

Mr. STAFFORD. I do not think the gentleman could on this proposition.

Mr. BORLAND. I think so.

Mr. FITZGERALD. In order to keep the agreement with the gentleman from Illinois I will move that the House adjourn after



this conference report shall have been agreed to before anything comes up.

Mr. BORLAND. Mr. Speaker, this bill as it comes to this body contains an appropriation of \$100,000,000, to be expended at the discretion of the President of the United States for national defense. We all recognize that that is simply the beginning of a very large expenditure upon a very large plan for national defense, and it is to that particular item of the bill and to that particular policy that I desire to address myself during the time that is allotted to me.

Mr. Speaker, we have every reason to expect that this Nation is on the eve of a very serious struggle which will put to the test all of its resources and demand its best efforts. Even if it should happily prove that the contest is not as long or as bitter as we have anticipated, still it is the part of wisdom for us to marshal our resources in the most prompt and efficient way. It is the part of wisdom to avoid the ghastly mistakes of the past which have been so costly in human lives as well as in national treasure. It is well for us to benefit by the lesson of the other nations who have been drawn into this great modern war, especially our British cousins, who were so unprepared for a contest on land and who have had to create, drill, and equip an army while holding the enemy at bay.

The very suggestion of universal liability to military service as applied to our own country seems to have caused a shock to the minds of many gentlemen in this House. To my mind it is the fairest, safest, and most democratic method of national defense. [Applause.] It is infinitely superior to a mercenary force or to a system of voluntary enlistment. It contains an element of justice and equality which should appeal to all Americans. Say what we will, in the last analysis it is the sole resource for national defense. It will not be amiss, therefore, even this early in the contest, to consider it seriously and to contrast it with other possible methods of creating a military force.

There are three methods of providing an armed force: The first is a purely mercenary army of professional soldiers—enlisted, paid, and drilled in time of peace for immediate use when the danger of war arises; the second is the creation of an army of volunteers to meet and repel a hostile attack; the third is universal training, universal liability to military service and the selective draft of the necessary number of trained men at the time and to the extent that the need for their service appears. You are asked to consider seriously the latter, and to eliminate all prejudice of opinion in contrasting its advantages with the other two.

No one in a republic like this, I venture to say, would undertake to advocate or to defend the creation of a mercenary force of soldiers large enough to furnish any adequate protection to the Nation in case of need. The evils of such a system are obvious. It is impossible to get sufficient men to enlist in the Army in time of peace in competition with the rewards and opportunities of civil life. It would be a sad day for this country if service in the Army offered better attractions than employment in the great productive industries in the land. I hope the day will never come when the career of professional soldier will attract such a number of men in this country away from the pursuits of industry and peace. Yet in the past we have depended wholly for our emergency protection upon a mercenary force, which really means that we have had no protection at all. Our professional Army has been large enough to constitute an extremely expensive toy, but utterly inadequate for any other purpose. For a generation following the Civil War our little Army was useful in protecting the western frontier against the turbulent Indians, but since the Indian troubles have ceased our Army has been of no value whatever although it has cost us an enormous amount of money. It has provided, to a certain extent, a number of officers, educated and trained at the national expense, but the men who pass through its ranks by enlistment have not formed a national reserve available in time of war.

Prior to the recent national defense act our standing army numbered barely 80,000 men for a Nation of 100,000,000 people, and yet this Army cost us \$125,000,000 annually. Our sister Republic of Switzerland provided itself with a trained force of 425,000 men at a national cost of \$9,000,000. These figures are humiliating as well as shocking. Our Army costs thirteen times as much as the Army of Switzerland, and yet is only one-fifth the size. But even if we were able to provide a mercenary army of sufficient size to be of real value, and even if we were willing to pay the disgraceful cost of such a system, I still feel that the mercenary army is the most undemocratic and dangerous form of militarism. No patriotic American, no true Democrat, should wish to see in this country a mercenary army large enough to be a real source of protection to the Nation

under modern conditions of warfare. Such an army would be a constant menace to our own institutions.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BORLAND. No; I can not yield now.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I make the point that no quorum is present.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Washington makes the point that no quorum is present, and the Chair will count.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. I will withdraw the point of no quorum at present, but I would like to have the gentleman yield to me for a question.

Mr. BORLAND. I would like to, but I am limited in my time.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. The gentleman promised me that he would yield.

Mr. BORLAND. No; I asked the gentleman to ask for time in concert with me, but the gentleman declined to do it.

But it is a favorite theory that we do not need either a standing army or any other form of military preparation, because patriotic volunteers will spring to the defense of the flag by unnumbered thousands at the first clarion call of danger. Much weight is given to this opinion by the fact that our American people are extremely patriotic and volunteer very readily upon every summons of the Nation. Yet the system is inherently weak and dangerous. The danger will become more and more acute under the highly organized and scientific conditions of modern warfare. An army of volunteers who have had little or no previous military training is perfectly useless for immediate service. It is criminal carelessness approaching deliberate murder to send such men into the field to meet a trained and disciplined army of the foe, and a statesman who would advocate such a thing would be guilty of ignorance so gross as to amount to self-confessed incompetence.

It takes from 6 to 18 months to physically train such a force, and it takes at least that long to equip it with arms, munitions, camp supplies, hospital facilities, and other essentials for efficient action. The recent example of England ought to be enough to teach us its bloody lesson. Who doubts that if it had not been for the English fleet the fair fields of old England would to-day be in the condition of northern France and Belgium, and the historical English cathedrals would present the same ghastly ruins that marked the course across the Channel? Behind the protection of her fleet England has created in a little more than two years a trained and equipped army of 5,000,000 men. She gave voluntary enlistment a thorough and adequate trial. Those gentlemen who say we could succeed any better with volunteer enlistment will have to admit that they are reckoning with a partially defeated foe and are sheltering themselves behind the English fleet. If we had the grave peril of being confronted with a fresh and unhampered enemy with the conditions under which this war began in 1914 those gentlemen would have to admit that their policy of volunteer enlistment, with the training and equipment to follow after enlistment and while the enemy was vigorously attacking, would be a policy of criminal folly. They would find themselves wasting thousands of innocent lives and blasting the homes, fortunes, and families of our people.

Assuming that we could enlist 5,000,000 men, I contend that it would be unjust as well as unwise. Let no man attempt to twist this into a reflection upon the patriotic impulses of the American people.

I represent a district which has always furnished more than its just proportion of volunteers and I believe always will. In the recent troubles in Mexico we sent from that district one full regiment of Infantry, two batteries of Field Artillery, one company of Signal Corps, one company of Hospital Corps, and contributed more than 500 recruits to the Regular Army and to other military organizations throughout the State. I should like to see this record contrasted with the record of every congressional district in the United States. The very promptness and enthusiasm of this response in the way of volunteer enlistment and the contrast it might offer to the results in other sections of the country only adds emphasis to the contention that it is not equality, not justice, and not sound national policy.

But there are other evils of the volunteer-enlistment system besides the criminal folly of sending men into the field without any equipment but enthusiasm and patriotic valor. It is the very essence of the volunteer system that it takes the best—the cream of the community, the enterprising young men who are of value in every walk of life. They are the first to volunteer, the first to go, and the slacker stays at home to be protected. The volunteer system often—and, in fact, commonly—takes young men out of the most necessary pursuits in the community, cripples its industries, and demoralizes its efficiency, while those



who could be more readily spared do not volunteer. I believe that if a country is worth having it is worth protecting, and if it is worth protecting it is as much the duty of one man to protect it as another. The volunteer system has never succeeded in raising an army of any magnitude, and the number of men who can be enlisted under this system with reasonable promptness is very much smaller than we are led to believe. The first burst of enthusiasm sounds so general and widespread that men are deceived into overestimating its actual results. Very soon after the first cream is skimmed off the young population of the country, resort is had to the offer of bounties, and then we have the professional bounty jumper, the deserter, and all the other disgraces that are so carefully covered up in the flamboyant exuberance of the oratory of the professional demagogue. We see the strange spectacle of men being appealed to by fiery and unbridled harangues, their passions inflamed, and their sentiments worked upon by professional orators. We see them tempted by bounties and other real or imaginary rewards, and even cajoled by feminine beauty into enlisting into the ranks of the Army. These are some of the things clinging closely about the volunteer system that few public men care to lay open to the gaze of their fellow citizens, but the time has now come to look national danger squarely in the eye and to tell the truth at least to ourselves. Why were there such frightful losses by disease and exposure during the Civil War, and why did we come finally to conscription as an ultimate resource? Let us look unflinchingly at the bare truth.

The statistics of the War Department show that the total enlistments during the Civil War were 5,175,320 men. Of these the number between 22 and 45 years of age was 681,044; between 18 and 22, 2,139,798; and between 10 and 18, 2,334,478. Examine these figures with care. Less than 25 per cent of the men in the Civil War were 22 years or older, and a very large percentage of these were bounty men and substitutes.

Mr. GOODWIN of Arkansas. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BORLAND. No; I can not yield; I have not the time. The real volunteers are represented by the four and a half million men under 22 years of age, and the darkest part of the picture is the fact that 51 per cent of the men were between 10 and 18 years of age. It is possible to beat the tom-tom through the streets of the village to enlist the schoolboys. Are we ready to do that a second time, and can this great Nation dream of relying upon such a method of national defense?

This is a plain, unvarnished record of the greatest example of volunteer enlistment which the world has ever seen. If such results occurred with all the wonderful fire of enthusiasm of the Civil War, can we expect anything better or different in the contest with a foreign enemy? Are not gentlemen soberly advocating a system which will enlist the schoolboy and the thoughtless enthusiast and make of him more than 50 per cent of the fighting force of the Nation? Nay, worse; send him into the trenches by the thousands to die by reason of inexperience and lack of physical training?

For my own part I am strongly impressed with the democratic method of universal military service and selective draft. Every man in the Nation of military age and physical capacity should be ready and willing to defend his country. He owes this duty to the Nation which protects him, and the Nation owes him the duty to provide the necessary machinery of organization and proper arms and equipment for service. It owes him more than this. It owes him the plain justice that he shall not be called upon unless his services are needed, and that every other man in the country shall be liable to the same call under the same circumstances.

It owes him protection from the gross injustice and discrimination of the volunteer system. It owes also to the people at large the duty of selecting for service in the field those men who can be best spared from the industrial and agricultural pursuits at home so that the full resources of the Nation may be marshaled for the common defense. A selective draft will raise the required number of soldiers with the least disturbance of those industrial pursuits which feed the Army and equip it for the field.

A volunteer force deranges every activity of the Nation. The argument for utility and efficiency is strongly in favor of a selective draft as against the volunteer system, but the argument of abstract justice, equality, and democracy is still stronger. To fight a war on voluntary offers of military service is like running the Government on private charity. I would as soon advocate that the Government, when it needed money for its national existence, should pass around the hat among the taxpayers and ask voluntary contributions. If taxes for the support of the Government in time of peace and for its protection in time of war are universal, uniform, and compulsory there is no sound reason why military service should not also be.

What would we think of a nation which relied upon voluntary contributions to carry on its governmental work? What would we think of the sense of justice of a nation which would permit part of its citizens to contribute toward the national support and relieve all those who were unwilling to do so? What would we think of a system which would take the money of the generous and patriotic and spare the hoards of the miser and the extortionist? Yet that is precisely the system which gentlemen are advocating when it comes to personal military service in the defense of the Nation.

Has the system of universal military training ever been tried by a republic and has it proven disastrous to republican institutions? Has it inculcated a spirit of militarism or a desire for conquest or aggression? Has it destroyed the dignity of the citizens or undermined the safety of the State?

All of these questions are answered by the experience of our sister Republic of Switzerland, which has had such a system in operation since 1848. There is no more democratic nation in the world than Switzerland nor one more progressive in its legislation for the rights of the individual man. In fact, there is no nation in the world to-day which has a wider sphere of local self-government, not excepting our own glorious Republic. There is no nation in which there is less centralization of power or less opportunity for the abuse of federal or national authority.

Switzerland has no standing army, but every Swiss citizen from his twentieth to his forty-eighth year is liable for military service, except those who are excused for physical defects, and they must pay a special exemption tax. There are no professional soldiers in Switzerland except a limited number of the higher officers of the army, but every Swiss soldier is engaged in some useful pursuit in civil life. Their system really begins with the training of boys in physical exercise in the public schools, so that when the lads reach manhood they are sound in body and mind and capable, with a small amount of technical instruction, of developing into good soldiers. For the size of their nation the Swiss have been for hundreds of years the greatest soldiers the world has ever produced. This very fact, that every man is trained to arms and is able to defend his own rights and the rights of his country, is the strongest pillar of their democracy. No military despotism can flourish in a nation where every man is a part of the trained fighting force. It is only where some of the population can be used to overawe or oppress other portions of the population that a military despotism is possible.

The complete answer to the charge that militarism will arise from universal military training is found in the experience of the Swiss. Every Swiss citizen in his twentieth year is required to take 10 weeks of active military training in the field. Each year thereafter up to his thirty-second year he must spend 2 weeks of military training in the field. From his thirty-second to his fortieth year he spends but four periods of 1 week each in active service, and from his fortieth to his forty-eighth year he spends but two periods of 1 week each. By this system, therefore, their first line of defense is men between 20 and 32, their second line of defense men between 32 and 40, and third line of defense men between 40 and 48. The second and third lines of defense are only kept in sufficient training to know their places in the various companies, regiments, and divisions and to keep up with the necessary inspection and drilling. This system, light as it is upon the individual man, has proven, by reason of its universality and uniformity, sufficient to put the entire nation upon a basis of adequate defense. It has stood the test of the last three years under circumstances of the most extraordinary peril. No hostile foot has touched the soil of Switzerland. Yet Switzerland lies in the very path of the contending armies, and all the treaties in the world would have been mere scraps of paper to protect her from invasion if it had suited the military necessity of any nation to cross her territory.

It is apparent that it would have been very advantageous to have used Switzerland as a highway in the present war. Why was she not made such a highway, and why did not the armies rush across her soil as they did across that of Belgium and Luxemburg? There is but one answer, and that is the cost would have been greater than the result was worth. Any one of the big nations could have overwhelmed Switzerland, but it would have cost more in blood and treasure that it was worth to do so, and predatory forces were glad to find an easier road to their goal.

At the first declaration of war in Europe, in August, 1914, Switzerland mobilized her entire military force on four frontiers—Germany, France, Austria, and Italy. Four hundred and twenty-five thousand bayonets gleamed along the borders of Switzerland as a legible notice to the world not to invade its national integrity. Behind those rifles were the finest marksmen in the world. The most ruthless commander, the most un-



principled violator of national rights, the blindest devotee of military necessity, the most bloodthirsty feudal despot hesitated to assail the little Republic protected by a hedge of bayonets.

Suppose Switzerland, instead of having universal military service and a trained force in 1914, instead of having the men to call to arms and the rifles to put in their hands, had relied upon the theory of a volunteer service growing out of spontaneous patriotic enthusiasm. Suppose her statesmen had arisen in the Federal Assembly and said, "A million men will spring to arms overnight with the first sound of danger to our beloved land." Suppose the recruiting officers had gotten out on the street corners and said, "Come on, boys, and enlist. If you enlist, we will try to find uniforms and guns for you." Suppose they had said, "We will try and teach you a little military tactics and inure you to the hardships of camp life before the enemy concludes to cross the Swiss border."

If any or all of these absurd things had occurred, which are now being seriously advocated by responsible public men in America, the result to Switzerland would have been no joke. It would not have been the roaring farce that these questions imply. It would have been the appalling tragedy of the ages. The little Republic that for 600 years has maintained its freedom from tyranny, has held aloft the light of religion, science, literature, and art, and has made itself the greatest force in the history of Europe and the world, would have been wiped out in a single night and its civilization engulfed in a sea of blood. Only the hedge of bayonets saved Switzerland.

As I believe, a great war is upon us. At least, we have challenged the right of any nation, great or small, to destroy our commerce, murder our citizens, and invade our national rights. We propose to make American citizenship mean something. We intend to do so by a patent of nobility respected at home and abroad. We intend that the flag shall protect the American on land or sea; that all of the highways of the world and all the pursuits of civilization shall be open to our citizens without let or hindrance, without asking the leave or permission of any other nation. We intend that America shall stand squarely upon its own feet as an independent Nation and not as a commercial or political vassal of any power.

This is the common purpose of all Americans and the common instinct of every patriotic soul. To issue this challenge, to throw down the gage, to enter this contest under conditions of modern warfare, is the most serious and appalling business which has ever confronted our Nation. Our national isolation is gone. We are grown too big to keep out of the way of other nations. Our paths must cross theirs and our rights must sometimes clash with their pretensions. We can defend those rights and defend them with vigor and success. A nation of 100,000,000 people, the richest nation to-day on the globe, inhabiting a country of boundless natural resources and inexhaustible wealth, with a population highly intelligent and skilled in every useful art, we have nothing to fear in a contest with any nation on earth. Our greatest danger, our greatest suffering, may come through our own negligence, our own criminal carelessness, our own failure to see clearly and estimate honestly the difficulties which we have challenged. If we marshal our resources of men and money, with the use of diligence, the sense of fairness, and the heart-searching honesty that real American patriotism demands in this hour, we have nothing to fear for the successful outcome of this struggle. Care at this time will save thousands of lives and protect thousands of homes from useless suffering and distress. Honesty and political courage will clothe our soldiers with the mighty armor of adequate and complete preparation, and make every life which is offered upon the altar of our country's need a potent force for victory instead of a useless sacrifice to political cowardice and incompetency.

If America arises in her true might, stretches her muscles and steels her nerves for the struggle, she will make of herself not only a foe respected, but a potent force in bringing again to the world universal peace, in driving from the political stage the last gnarled visage of feudal despotism, in showing again through the glowing pages of history that a democracy is not only able to live, that it is not only able to perpetuate itself, but that it is able to resist invasions upon its rights and to carry the banner of republican institutions across the tottering drawbridge of every feudal castle in the world. [Applause.]

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. FITZGERALD, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the conference report was agreed to was laid on the table.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

By unanimous consent leave of absence was granted as follows: Mr. ROSE, for to-day, on account of important business.

Mr. SCHALL, for a few days, on account of the death of his mother.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS.

Mr. BOOHER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD by printing therein a letter to the President, accompanied by resolutions passed at a mass meeting of the citizens of northwestern Missouri.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. EMERSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD by inserting therein some arguments in favor of a bill which I introduced providing for universal military training at our schools and colleges.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. SAUNDERS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, in connection with the war declaration, a period of 10 days was granted within which all Members might extend their remarks. My colleague from Virginia, Mr. WATSON, has been preparing some extension of remarks, but has been sick and has been unable to complete them, and he asks unanimous consent to have three days longer in which to complete them.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Virginia [Mr. SAUNDERS] asks unanimous consent that his colleague [Mr. WATSON] have 3 days additional to the 10 days allowed within which to extend his remarks in the RECORD upon the war resolution. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

#### CLERK AND MESSENGER TO COMMITTEE ON DISPOSITION OF USELESS EXECUTIVE PAPERS.

Mr. PARK. Mr. Speaker, I present the following privileged resolution, which I send to the desk and ask to have read.

The Clerk read as follows:

House resolution 33 (H. Rept. No. 16).

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Disposition of Useless Executive Papers be allowed a clerk, at the rate of \$6 per diem, and a messenger, at the rate of \$60 per month, during the first session of the Sixty-fifth Congress, to be paid out of the contingent fund of the House.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask the gentleman a question. What does the Committee on the Disposition of Useless Executive Papers do, and what clerical work have they for clerks to perform?

Mr. PARK. I do not know. This was a resolution presented by the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. TALBOTT], the father of the House, who has been here in service as long as any Member of the House, and it is something that has been done for three Congresses past.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I will state to my colleague that we get a communication every few days from the various departments in reference to the destruction of various documents which they have in their files, and they all have to be examined. There is a joint committee of the Senate and the House upon it, and they need a clerk, and I presume ought to have a janitor.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution. The resolution was agreed to.

#### ADDITIONAL CAPITOL POLICE.

Mr. PARK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of Senate joint resolution 30, authorizing the temporary employment of additional policemen for the Capitol Building and Grounds, and the Senate and House Office Buildings.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. SANFORD. Mr. Speaker, I object.

#### THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Mr. RUBEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the address of the President to his fellow countrymen, appearing in the newspapers this morning, which has been already ordered printed in the RECORD, be printed as a public document, and that 300,000 copies be distributed through the folding room.

Mr. FITZGERALD. We can not do that unless we have some knowledge of the cost.

Mr. RUBEY. I have made an investigation as to the amount that this will cost, and it will not cost more than \$500. That is the amount that we are entitled to use without the consent of the Senate.

Mr. MANN. Has the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. BAERNHART], the chairman of the Committee on Printing, been consulted?

Mr. RUBEY. I talked with him about the amount, and he does not object.

Mr. MANN. This is agreeable to him?

Mr. RUBEY. I think it is; yes.

Mr. LANGLEY. We ought to know whether it is or not.

Mr. MANN. I think that he is entitled to be consulted on a matter of this sort.

Mr. RUBEY. I spoke to him about it this morning. I did not ask him if he was in favor of it, but he said he wanted to find out how much it would cost; if it would come within the limit, all right; and I stated to him that it would come within the limit.

Mr. ADAMSON. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. BARNHART] said that the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. RUBEY] or any other gentleman could ask unanimous consent, if he desired to do so; and these figures were secured and stated to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. MANN. I do not understand what the gentleman from Georgia has just stated.

Mr. ADAMSON. It is agreeable to the gentleman from Indiana. Several of us talked to him about it when he was in the House.

Mr. FITZGERALD. The gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. FISHER] states that the gentleman from Indiana requested him to introduce a resolution for this purpose.

Mr. FISHER. And it would be introduced at once.

Mr. MANN. Why not let the Committee on Printing act upon it?

Mr. RUBEY. The only objection is the delay. We would like to have this printed at once.

Mr. MANN. So far as delay is concerned, every newspaper in the country has published it. We meet again on Wednesday, and the Committee on Printing can report by that time.

Mr. RUBEY. If the gentleman insists upon it, I shall withdraw the request.

Mr. MANN. I hope the gentleman will withdraw his request at this time.

Mr. RUBEY. I withdraw the request for the present, Mr. Speaker.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS.

Mr. SUMNERS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD by printing therein a letter received from a man who has a son in the Navy, with reference to the general situation.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, we could not hear what the gentleman from Texas said.

Mr. SUMNERS. I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD by having printed therein a letter, written to me by a man who has a son in the Navy, with reference to his attitude—he is a countryman—toward the general military proposition before the country.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I think I will not object at this time, but if I should ask to have printed in the RECORD all of the communications that I have received the size of the RECORD would have to be enlarged.

Mr. SUMNERS. I will say to the gentleman from Illinois this is the first request I have made during this whole matter, and I do not think I shall make another.

Mr. MANN. I shall not object.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. BROWNING. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, is this a criticism of the Navy?

Mr. SUMNERS. No; it is a discussion of a matter from the standpoint of a man who has a son in the Navy and who has two or three other boys whom he expects to enlist and he believes the age limit ought to be above 25 years.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

#### ENROLLED BILL SIGNED.

Mr. LAZARO, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that they had examined and found truly enrolled bill of the following title, when the Speaker signed the same:

H. R. 12. An act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, and prior fiscal years, and for other purposes.

#### ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Speaker, I move the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 39 minutes p. m.) the House, under its previous order, adjourned to meet at 12 o'clock noon on Wednesday, April 18, 1917.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting copy of a communication of the Secretary of the Navy submitting an estimate of appropriation for the acquisition of land and equipment of the same for a fleet operating base, Hampton Roads, Va. (H. Doc. No. 26), was taken from the Speaker's table, referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII, bill and resolutions were severally reported from committee, delivered to the Clerk, and referred to the several calendars therein named, as follows:

Mr. WEBB, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to which was referred the bill (H. R. 2893) to amend section 10 of chapter 2 of the Criminal Code, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 14), which said bill and report were referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. PARK, from the Committee on Accounts, to which was referred the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 30) authorizing the temporary employment of additional policemen for the Capitol Building and Grounds and the Senate and House Office Buildings, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 15), which said bill and report were referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

#### PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. SABATH: A bill (H. R. 3213) to secure information relative to food products stored in cold-storage warehouses; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3214) providing a tax on certificates of stock; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WALTON (by request): A bill (H. R. 3215) creating the national park of the cliff cities; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. ADAMSON: A bill (H. R. 3216) to make unlawful the export of any article from the United States whenever in time of war the President shall find that the public safety and welfare shall so require, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. HOLLINGSWORTH: A bill (H. R. 3217) providing for an increase of authorization for the Federal building at Steubenville, in the State of Ohio; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. EDMONDS: A bill (H. R. 3218) to incorporate the Descendants of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3219) to permit the manufacture of denatured alcohol by mixing domestic and wood alcohol while in process of distillation; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MOTT: A bill (H. R. 3220) to increase the pay of enlisted men in the Regular Army; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SHACKLEFORD: A bill (H. R. 3221) to provide funds for the payment of the bonds, indebtedness, costs, and expenses of the United States created or incurred on account of the existing European war; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MORGAN: A bill (H. R. 3222) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Newkirk, Okla.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3223) to authorize the payment to the State of Oklahoma of an amount of money equal to 5 per cent of the proceeds of the sales of public lands lying within what was formerly Oklahoma Territory, on sales made between April 22, 1889, and November 16, 1907, inclusive, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3224) to equalize the grant of lands to the State of Oklahoma for common schools with grants made to other States for such schools, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3225) to compensate the State of Oklahoma for loss of revenue from nontaxable Indian lands, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3226) to create the United States Chamber of Agriculture, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3227) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Cherokee, Okla.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.



Also, a bill (H. R. 3228) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Fairview, Okla.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3229) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Perry, Okla.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3230) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Ponca City, Okla.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3231) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Alva, Okla.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. FERRIS: A bill (H. R. 3232) to authorize exploration for and disposition of coal, phosphate, oil, gas, potassium, or sodium; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. McCORMICK: A bill (H. R. 3233) making further provision for national defense by providing for an increased supply of food; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. BORLAND: A bill (H. R. 3234) to be known as the Daughters of the American Revolution Old-Trails act, to provide a national ocean-to-ocean highway over the pioneer trails of the Nation; to the Committee on Roads.

By Mr. PARK: Resolution (H. Res. 55) to pay E. C. Rost; to the Committee on Accounts.

By Mr. FISHER: Resolution (H. Res. 56) authorizing the printing as a House document the proclamation of the President, issued April 16, 1917; to the Committee on Printing.

By Mr. BRITTEN: Resolution (H. Res. 57) applying to certain exemptions to military service; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. LONERGAN: Resolution (H. Res. 58) directing the Secretary of the Navy to furnish to the House of Representatives copies of all regulations and orders pertaining to the inspection of food supplies for the Navy in time of war; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, resolution (H. Res. 59) directing the Secretary of War to furnish to the House of Representatives copies of all regulations and orders pertaining to the inspection of food supplies for the Army in time of war; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania: Resolution (H. Res. 60) authorizing the installation of an electrical voting machine in the House of Representatives; to the Committee on Accounts.

By Mr. EDMONDS: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 55) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to authorize uniform laws on the subject of marriage and divorce and to provide penalties for enforcement; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CARY: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 56) to authorize and direct the engineer of highways of the District of Columbia to take over and perform all the authority and duties of the Engineer Commissioner of the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

#### PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ASHBROOK: A bill (H. R. 3235) granting an increase of pension to Margaret E. Blizzard; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3236) granting an increase of pension to Arthur C. Gregg; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3237) granting an increase of pension to H. H. Herlocker; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3238) granting an increase of pension to Jere M. Fitzer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BOWERS: A bill (H. R. 3239) granting a pension to Malvern E. Rodgers; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3240) granting a pension to Frank L. Schaarman, alias Frank L. Sherman; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3241) granting an increase of pension to John Grozinger; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. COOPER of West Virginia: A bill (H. R. 3242) granting an increase of pension to Hiram Marshall; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DEMPSEY: A bill (H. R. 3243) granting a pension to Chester T. Goodenough; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FORDNEY: A bill (H. R. 3244) granting a pension to Dell J. Harrington; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. FOSTER: A bill (H. R. 3245) granting an increase of pension to John Wise; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3246) granting an increase of pension to William E. Kinmann; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3247) granting an increase of pension to J. H. Jones; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3248) granting an increase of pension to William B. Shephard; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3249) granting an increase of pension to W. T. Westmoreland; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3250) granting an increase of pension to Francis M. Kirkpatrick; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3251) granting an increase of pension to William H. Carr; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3252) granting an increase of pension to Edward H. Steele; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3253) granting a pension to Clara McMeekin; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3254) granting a pension to Washington Badgley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3255) granting a pension to Columbus O. Perkins; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3256) granting a pension to Theodore Lange; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3257) granting a pension to Peter S. Perkins; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3258) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of Herman Kneofler; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. GANDY: A bill (H. R. 3259) for the relief of Oscar Smith; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3260) for the relief of Alfred Sjostrom; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. HAMLIN: A bill (H. R. 3261) granting an increase of pension to William Wilson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HELM: A bill (H. R. 3262) granting a pension to William L. Chandler; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 3263) to waive the age limit and authorize the appointment of C. C. Ammerman as passed assistant surgeon in the Medical Corps of the United States Navy; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. McCLINTIC: A bill (H. R. 3264) for the relief of the estate of Alexander Gardner; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. MAPES: A bill (H. R. 3265) granting a pension to David Funk; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3266) granting an increase of pension to Hartwell C. Nichols; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. NEELY: A bill (H. R. 3267) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Mickey; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ROBBINS: A bill (H. R. 3268) granting an increase of pension to George W. Alms; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ROUSE: A bill (H. R. 3269) granting a pension to Clarence P. Hoffhaus; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. RUCKER: A bill (H. R. 3270) granting an increase of pension to Albert Fetterhoff; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3271) granting an increase of pension to John C. Fletcher; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3272) granting an increase of pension to Michael Burke; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3273) granting a pension to David R. Miles; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3274) granting an increase of pension to George W. Brookover, jr.; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3275) for the relief of Nathan McDaniel; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3276) granting a pension to Edward L. Fisher; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3277) granting an increase of pension to Jasper N. Cummings; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3278) granting an increase of pension to Orville H. Patton; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3279) granting an increase of pension to John M. Stanley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3280) granting an increase of pension to David H. Crumpacker; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3281) granting an increase of pension to Charles Chaney; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3282) granting a pension to William Skinner; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3283) granting an increase of pension to Nancy J. Oden; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SCHALL: A bill (H. R. 3284) granting an increase of pension to Hugh Longstaff; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SLAYDEN: A bill (H. R. 3285) granting a pension to Mary Glover; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3286) granting an extension of patent to the United Daughters of the Confederacy; to the Committee on Patents.

By Mr. SLOAN: A bill (H. R. 3287) for the relief of Benjamin F. Willis; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3288) for the relief of James M. Brown; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3289) for the relief of Dudley Walton; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3290) for the relief of Martin Hagarity; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3291) for the relief of Thomas J. Chesney; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3292) for the relief of William H. Phillips; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3293) for the relief of Joseph Post; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3294) reinstating Maj. Benjamin M. Koehler to his former rank and grade in the United States Army; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3295) granting a pension to Mary L. Stultz; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3296) granting a pension to Lucy B. Miller; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3297) granting a pension to Jane Lattimer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3298) granting a pension to Edward Waldo; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3299) granting a pension to Charles Simacek; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3300) granting a pension to Andrew S. Gardner; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3301) granting an increase of pension to Nathan Dunlap; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3302) granting an increase of pension to David L. Hackett; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3303) granting an increase of pension to Michael Killeen; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3304) granting an increase of pension to William McKenney; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3305) granting an increase of pension to William H. Crane; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3306) granting an increase of pension to Albert Mason; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3307) granting an increase of pension to Edmond V. Moore; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3308) granting an increase of pension to Calvin Custer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3309) granting an increase of pension to Andrew W. Sponsler; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3310) granting an increase of pension to Oliver Freely; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3311) granting an increase of pension to Francis Green; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3312) granting an increase of pension to Horton C. Calland; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3313) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Erit; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3314) granting an increase of pension to Warden J. Wilkins; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3315) granting an increase of pension to Hannah Sanders; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3316) granting an increase of pension to Oscar E. Bartlett; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SWEET: A bill (H. R. 3317) granting an increase of pension to Henry Jones; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3318) granting an increase of pension to Charles T. Higgins; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado: A bill (H. R. 3319) granting a pension to Richard G. Trotter; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3320) granting a pension to Emerson E. Paden; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3321) granting a pension to Serelda Pargin; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3322) granting a pension to Mary J. Berlin; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3323) granting an increase of pension to Robert W. Johnson; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3324) granting an increase of pension to Silas J. Pickerell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3325) granting an increase of pension to Lemuel Kingsbury; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3326) granting an increase of pension to Ephriam Bartlett; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3327) granting an increase of pension to Adah L. Addleman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3328) to correct the military record of William Martin; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3329) to correct the military record of John R. Smith, deceased; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

#### PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By the SPEAKER (by request): Memorial of mass meeting of citizens of Memphis, Tenn., pledging support to the President; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also (by request), memorial of the Annapolis (Md.) City Council, approving the action of the President and Congress of the United States in declaring that a state of war exists between Germany and the United States; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also (by request), memorial of Rock Lake Grange, No. 13, Patrons of Husbandry, of Wheatland, Wyo., opposing compulsory military service; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also (by request), memorial of the Baptist Union of Philadelphia, in re war legislation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also (by request), memorial of Joint Labor Legislative Board of Illinois, pledging loyalty to the President; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also (by request), memorial of Westchester County Commission of General Safety, in re war legislation; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. ASHBROOK: Memorials of mass meeting of citizens of Butler, Ohio, approving declaration of war and pledging support; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. BROWNING: Memorial adopted unanimously by the Grand Lodge Independent Order of Odd Fellows of New Jersey, expressing confidence in the national leadership and pledging support thereto; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, petition of 42 citizens of Camden, N. J., against military conscription; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CAREW: Memorial of Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, relative to treaty relations and bargaining tariffs; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, memorials of Italian Chamber of Commerce, board of trustees of the College of the City of New York, and the Lumber Trade Division of the Business Men's National Service League, approving action of the President in relation to Germany; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. CARY: Memorial of Westchester County Commission of General Safety, favoring universal military training to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, memorial of Philadelphia Board of Trade, favoring universal military training; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, memorial of Milwaukee Medical Society, favoring universal military training; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. DALE of New York: Memorial adopted by the Brooklyn Engineers' Club, pledging loyalty and service to the United States Government in the present international crisis; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, memorial of Westchester County Commission of General Safety, favoring universal military training; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, relative to further taxation of life insurance funds; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DYER: Petitions of the engineering societies of the country relative to engineer troops under the control of the War Department; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, memorial of the Brotherhood of Jesus Evangelical Church, St. Louis, Mo., protesting against the loan of American money to the Governments of the entente nations; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FULLER of Illinois: Memorial of the General Assembly of Illinois, favoring universal military training; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. GALLIVAN: Memorial of the members of the Harvard Improvement Association, urging that the Government take steps to protect the people against the high cost of living; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, memorial of Boston Post Office Clerks' Association, extending its thanks to the Members of Congress from Massachu-



sets for interest shown in the welfare of postal employees during the last session of Congress; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. HELM: Petition of sundry citizens of Wilmore, Ky., against conscription; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HOLLINGSWORTH: Memorial by members of the board of directors of Steubenville (Ohio) Chamber of Commerce, favoring conscription and universal military training; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, memorial of the Ohio Dry Federation, pledging loyalty to President and Congress and asking suppression of liquor traffic as essential element of military efficiency; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, memorial of Scio Lodge of Odd Fellows, pledging its support to President and Congress in prosecution of war; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, memorials of W. H. Mullins, president, and A. R. McFarland, secretary, chamber of commerce, Salem, Ohio; and H. G. Dohrman, Steubenville, Ohio, favoring universal compulsory military training; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. KING: Resolution of the German-American Citizens' Society, of Kewanee, Ill., signed by Mr. Wilhelm Buck, president, and Mr. Otto Buelow, secretary, tendering its loyal support as American citizens to the President of the United States in the present controversy; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. LONERGAN: Petition of Farmers' Club of East Wallop, town of Enfield, State of Connecticut, pledging support to the President and Congress during the present war; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. SCHALL: Memorials of Sumner T. McKnight and other Yale graduates in Minneapolis, Minn., urging universal military training; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, memorial of Woman's Club of Wayzata, Minn., relative to financing war by taxation; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, memorial of Young Men's Christian Club of St. Mark's Church, Minneapolis, Minn., approving the act of the President in severing diplomatic relations with Germany; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, memorial of Fifteenth Minnesota Spanish-American war veterans tendering their services to the President; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. SCULLY: Petition of sundry church organizations in New Jersey, favoring national prohibition; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, memorial of the Philadelphia Branch of the Associate Alumnae of Vassar College, indorsing universal military training; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, resolution of the Grand Lodge Independent Order of Odd Fellows, expressing confidence in our national leadership, and pledging their support; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, memorial of City Council of the city of Elizabeth, N. J., approving action of the President and Congress relative to the international situation; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. VARE: Memorial of Philadelphia Board of Trade, in favor of universal military training; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. WASON: Memorial of the citizens of Walpole, N. H., recording their hearty approval of the action of Congress and pledging their support in the prosecution of the present war; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, petition of the officers and members of the faculty of Dartmouth College, of New Hampshire, favoring universal military service; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

## SENATE.

TUESDAY, April 17, 1917.

The Chaplain, Rev. Forrest J. Prettyman, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, at every time in our past history when our national resources have been put to the test our fathers have sought Thy aid and Thou hast delivered them from all their troubles. We thank Thee to-day for the abundance of our possessions, for our bountiful wealth, for the rich fields which produce the harvest, for the spirit of patriotism which animates our universal life. We seek Thy aid that we may conserve those spiritual forces which can make us great and unconquerable. We pray that Thou wilt minister to each one of us this day by Thy spirit and truth, that we may be men of God, fighting under Thy direction, facing the responsibilities of our day that we may come speedily to a final and glorious victory. For Christ's sake. Amen.

The Secretary proceeded to read the Journal of yesterday's proceedings when, on request of Mr. HITCHCOCK and by unanimous consent, the further reading was dispensed with and the Journal was approved.

### MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by J. C. South, its Chief Clerk, announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 12) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, and prior fiscal years, and for other purposes.

### ENROLLED BILL SIGNED.

The message also announced that the Speaker of the House had signed the enrolled bill (H. R. 12) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, and prior fiscal years, and for other purposes, and it was thereupon signed by the Vice President.

### PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate a concurrent resolution of the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii, which will be inserted in the RECORD.

The concurrent resolution is as follows:

#### Concurrent resolution.

*Be it resolved by the Senate of the Territory of Hawaii (the House of Representatives concurring).* That we recognize that the pending acute national crisis creates a situation fraught with grave possibilities to the Nation and which challenges the patriotism of every American citizen.

*Resolved,* That we highly commend the position taken by the President of the United States in regard thereto as maintaining our highest standard of national honor and as promoting the humanitarian ideals of enlightened civilization.

*Resolved,* That should every honorable means be exhausted to maintain the neutrality of the United States inviolate, and should war prove inevitable, we pledge our loyal support and fullest aid to our country; and be it further

*Resolved,* That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the President of the United States, the Secretary of the Interior, President of the Senate, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and to the Delegate to Congress from Hawaii.

#### THE LEGISLATURE OF THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII, SENATE, 1917.

Senate concurrent resolution presented February 24, 1917, by Senator M. C. Pacheco, relating to commending the position taken by the President of the United States in regard to maintaining our national honor.

Adopted in senate February 24, 1917.

Adopted in house February 26, 1917.

O. LOARES.

#### SENATE CHAMBER, February 24.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate a resolution of the General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island, which will be inserted in the RECORD.

The resolution is as follows:

[State of Rhode Island, etc., in general assembly, January session, A. D. 1917.]

Resolution indorsing daylight saving and urging Congress to pass necessary legislation.

Whereas the question of daylight saving, so called, has been forcibly brought to the attention of the world by the emergency of war; and

Whereas the adoption by Great Britain and other European countries of daylight saving in 1916 has resulted favorably, and the various countries that have accepted the plan will continue to do so in 1917; and

Whereas the trend of public opinion in the United States of America is distinctly in favor of the adoption of the daylight-saving plan in this country, inasmuch as the impending danger of war would make it advisable to adopt daylight saving as a necessary expedient at this time; and

Whereas it has been conclusively proven to be an efficient and economic practice, and will have a beneficial effect upon all persons in this State: Therefore be it

*Resolved,* That the General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island hereby declares its firm conviction that the interests of the country will be benefited by the passage of this necessary legislation; and be it further

*Resolved,* That a copy of this resolution be sent by the secretary of state to the Vice President of the United States, that it may be by him transmitted to the Senate of the United States, and to the Speaker of the House of Representatives for transmission to the House of Representatives.

#### STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, PROVIDENCE.

I hereby certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the original resolution approved by his excellency the governor on the 5th day of April, in the year 1917.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the State of Rhode Island this 9th day of April, in the year 1917.

[SEAL.]

J. FRED PARKER, Secretary of State.

The VICE PRESIDENT presented a telegram from Frank P. Bothwell, chairman, and Arthur E. Kelly, secretary, of a mass meeting of citizens of Ligonier, Ind., which was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows: